

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 3. 1898.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	Aug. 22	Hankow	Sept. 30
San Francisco	Sept. 3	Yokohama	" 26
Hongkong	" 23	Nagasaki	" 29
Tientsin	" 30	Foochow	" 26
Shanghai mail advices of the 1st of Aug. were received in London on the 4th of Sept.			

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 29th of September, 1898, the wife of E. A. PROBST, of a daughter.

At 33, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on the 30th of September, 1898, the wife of WALTER SCHÄRFF, of a daughter.

At Bay View Cottage, Chefoo, on the 28th of September, 1898, the wife of FRED. W. GODSIL, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, on the 29th of September, by the Rev. F. C. Frin, S.J., PAUL JEAN, second son of Charles Auguste de HEES, of Brussels, to ANNA HARRIETTE, only daughter of Arthur Edward KNIGHTS, of Shanghai.

DEATH.

At Old Ningpo Wharf, Shanghai, on the 27th of September, 1898, the infant son of GUY and MINNIE BIDWELL.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month	Barometer	Wind	Direction	Force	Wet bulb	Max.	Min.	Initials.
Sept. 27	30.03	77.5	S.E.	3	77.5	74.0	78.0	73.0 o.
28	30.92	81.0	S.	1	81.0	77.5	81.0	75.0 o.
29	30.03	73.5	N.E.	3	73.5	71.5	80.0	73.0 o.
30	29.99	75.5	N.E.	2	75.5	73.5	77.0	73.0 d.
Oct. 1	30.10	69.0	N.E.	5	69.0	64.0	74.0	66.5 o.
2	30.15	68.0	N.E.	4	68.0	64.5	67.0	62.0 o.
3	30.04	69.0	N.N.E.	3	69.0	68.0	69.5	63.0 d.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. cloudy; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calms. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

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AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, OCT. 2, 1898.

WASTE IN CHINA.

II.

It is the tritest commonplace to point out that undeveloped resources are a waste, but it is a commonplace which must become far more common than at present before the Chinese themselves will have learned the lesson. It is a singular anomaly to find a civilised and a cultivated people like the Chinese so neglectful, even totally oblivious of the wealth which nature has lavished upon this populous Empire. A good

foreign map of any of the provinces of China often has sprinkled upon it the words: 'Gold,' 'Silver,' 'Iron' and the like, to indicate that here or there are deposits, or at least traces of these great treasures. In a country where every blade of grass and every leaf has a value as a factor tributary to the cooking of a meal, the traveller sometimes lights upon a region where the stalks of all the crops are stacked in the field, and burned, to get rid of them. This truly amazing spectacle signifies that a coal-mine is near by, where the coal can be had for next to nothing. How abundant, how practically inexhaustible the coal measures of Shansi are, we have learned from the sober descriptions of Baron Richtofen, as well as from later tourists, and shall soon know yet more definitely from far more detailed data. It is difficult for the mind to take in the conception of the injury wrought by the disuse of these enormous deposits, and perhaps not less so to forecast the consequences to China of their being opened. We live in the days pre-eminently of steam and of electricity, but these each imply unlimited reserves of iron and of coal, which is just what China has had for ages, and has for ages wasted. Whenever a free hand is given to competent experts, guarding the financial interests as they are guarded in the West, then for the first time we may see that China is to some degree a rich country.

At present China is rich only in possibilities, and in men. Her people are strong, hardy, industrious. Perhaps the Chinese put forth more physical exertion per million of people, than any extant race. But it is depressing to reflect what a large part of this physical labour is in reality wasted labour. This is exhibited, to some extent, in almost all Chinese operations, but nowhere on so great a scale and in such impressive ways as when they are struggling with the problem of transportation. The carrying-pole might be inscribed upon the Chinese flag as a symbol of the incessant national battle with gravitation. The armies of coolies who are harnessed into the heavy wheel-barrows loaded with salt, and other products, are a type of a phenomenally patient race bred to deadly toil. With their heads bowed so as to be unable to see a yard in advance, these poor men literally spend their lives as beasts of burden. The same is true of the porters in the mountainous provinces, and of the trackers in the Gorges of the Yangtze. It is one of the most melancholy features of this cruel waste of human strength, that those who use it thus lavishly are the first bitterly to resent any rearrangement of forces by which they might be relieved.

In a certain way the Chinese are skilled in irrigation, but the waste of

strength in elevating a certain amount of water is matched by the waste of labour in throwing up dirt for river embankments, only to be washed down again when the river is high. Four men stand all day long in the burning sun, each holding the end of a rope to which a willow basket is slung, by means of which water from a river is tossed up to a higher level, and thence into channels which carry it to the crops. The strong summer winds blow the water about so that much of it is wasted, and part of the rest filters back into the river. A wind-mill would raise ten times the amount of water, and do it all the time. But 'we do not use wind-mills and we do use willow baskets', and so the belt irrigated is a few rods wide, instead of as many *li*. As already remarked, except for the boating population, and for farmers in winnowing their grain, the wind is in China a wasted force. Patient contemplation of the conditions of Chinese life make one wonder how any Chinese ever contrives to get rich, and to remain so. But industry—Chinese industry—and economy—Chinese economy—will accomplish wonders, and in a certain degree wealth is produced. Then begins the rapid process of wasting it. Probably no race ever lived who were so passionately fond of theatrical exhibitions as the Chinese. The players are idle and dissolute vagabonds who literally prey upon society, and sums incredible are annually squandered in buying these performances. But here, as elsewhere, it is not the 'horse' that is expensive, but the 'saddle', to wit, the concomitants in feeding the relatives and friends who flock to see the shows and remain till they are over, in loss of time, in loss of property by petty thieves, etc., is a serious drain upon resources ill able to bear it. The religious impulse is so ill directed that myriads of temples are built and endowed with land to support idle and vicious priests, and then the temples themselves are neglected, the land allowed to be alienated, the priests gradually becoming extinct, only to have the temples rebuilt, more land devoted to them, another generation of worthless parasites instated, and the dreary circle of waste recommenced. Chinese taxation is to a large extent a waste; it violates every one of the four principles first enunciated by Adam Smith as conditions of efficient taxation, and violates them in the most unnecessary and flagrant ways. Yet the evils are so inherent, so inevitable to the present conditions of Chinese life, that the Chinese themselves, under normal circumstances, no more rebel against it than they would raise a riot to put a stop to the pressure of the atmosphere. The Salt Revenue, the Grain Tribute—these are compound nouns of multitude which suggest volumes even to the imperfectly

initiated. The first volume might be labelled: "Waste," and all the remainder "Allotropic Forms of Waste."

Have any of our readers happened to meet long cavalcades of carts from the Central or Western Provinces, toilfully crawling along the ruined highways toward the capital, guarded by platoons of soldiers, and loaded with hollow logs of wood elaborately strapped together with iron-bands and filled with ingots of tribute silver? It is an impressive exhibition of that shrewd ignorance which characterises so much of Chinese administration, laboriously saving at the spigot while wasting at the bung-hole; or in their own more symbolic language, "sweeping up sesame seeds in one place, but letting sesame-oil leak out everywhere else."

Summary of News.

THE American mail of the 3rd of September arrived here on the 28th ult. by the O. & O. steamer *Belgic*.

THE French mail of the 27th of August arrived here on the 30th ult. by the M.M. steamer *Sydney*.

THE Canadian Pacific mail of the 12th of September arrived here on the 1st inst. by the R.M.S. steamer *Empress of China*.

A MAIL leaves to-morrow afternoon for Europe by the M.M. steamer *Laos*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE "NORTH-CHINA
DAILY NEWS."

London, 26th September.

OUR INTEREST IN THE COUP D'ETAT.

It is believed that the movements of the British fleet in China betoken serious action.

NO TROUBLE ON THE UPPER NILE.

Sir H. H. Kitchener has returned to Omdurman having established posts at Fashoda and on the Sobat River. There was no fighting.

THE SETTLEMENT OF CRETE.

Reuter's correspondent in Paris states that the four Powers will send the Sultan an ultimatum demanding compliance with the Cretan settlement project, otherwise measures which the Powers have already agreed upon will be taken to enforce acceptance.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLE.

An agreement has been signed whereby Argentina agrees to arbitrate the greater portion of the frontier, but refuses with regard to the remainder.

THE NEW LORD GURZON.

The Right Hon. G. N. Curzon has been raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Curzon of Kedleston, Ireland (?)

MORE DREYFUS DISCLOSURES.

The *Observer* publishes the report of an interview with Major Esterhazy,

who, it is reported, has admitted to forging the *bordereau* under orders.

London, 27th September.

ANOTHER EGYPTIAN VICTORY.

Major Parsons, with the Kassala garrison, captured Kedaref on the 22nd of September after three hours' severe fighting. Five hundred dervishes were killed and ninety-six Egyptians were killed and wounded.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN GARRISON AT FASHODA.

Sir H. H. Kitchener left a garrison at Fashoda consisting of the Cameron Highlanders and two Soudanese battalions.

CAPTAIN MARCHAND WAITING FOR ORDERS.

Captain Marchand has declined to retire from Fashoda without orders from Paris.

London, 28th September.

THE SIRDAR'S PEERAGE.

It has been officially announced that Sir H. H. Kitchener is to be raised to the peerage.

THE DREYFUS REVISION.

The French Cabinet has finally resolved to refer the question of the revision of the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation.

DISCUSSING FASHODA.

Negotiations on the question of the occupation of Fashoda have been commenced in Paris.

The English newspapers emphasise the fact that the only solution is the withdrawal of Captain Marchand.

THE UGANDA EXPEDITION WORKING NORTH.

It is reported that Colonel Macdonald has reached Lado.

[Lado is a little north of Gondokoro and about 300 miles south of Fashoda.—*En. N.-C. Daily News.*]

London, 29th September.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW YORK.

The Republic Convention at Saratoga has nominated Colonel Roosevelt for the Governorship of New York, and has adopted a platform declaring that the responsibility incurred by the United States forbids the returning of the Philippine Islands to Spain.

AN ULTIMATUM SENT TO THE PORTE.

It is stated in Vienna that the four Powers have presented an ultimatum to Turkey demanding the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Crete by the 15th of October.

London, 30th September.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF DENMARK.

The death is announced of H.M. the Queen of Denmark.

THE DISCUSSION *re* FASHODA.

The *Times* declares that the immediate and complete evacuation by the French of the Nile Valley and the Equatorial Provinces in Africa is a condition which must take precedence of all ulterior discussion.

DEATH OF MR. BAYARD.

The death is announced of the Hon. Thomas Francis Bayard, the American Ex-Ambassador.

London, 1st October.

THE RESULT OF THE ULTIMATUM.

Djevad Pasha has consented to withdraw and encamp the Turkish troops outside Candia.

Colonel Chermide will take military possession of Candia whenever re-inforcements arrive.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

The Democratic Convention assembled at Syracuse, U.S.A. has adopted a programme ignoring the Silver Question.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

Chungking, 27th September.

CRITICAL SITUATION AT CHUNGKING.

The situation here is critical. The brigands threaten to attack Chungking at the approaching festival, the 30th of September. The natives are much alarmed. After much delay, troops are coming from Chengtu.

Hongkong, 29th September.

A CHINESE APOLOGY.

A deputation from the village of Kamtinhu has waited on the Colonial Secretary and apologised for the insult offered to the Kowloon Commission. They *kotowed* to the British flag at Murray Battery.

Hongkong, 30th September.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S MOVEMENTS.

Lord Charles Beresford leaves tomorrow (Saturday) morning per *Parramatta*, and is unable to address public meetings in China until later.

KANG YU-WEI IN SAFETY.

With a view to his personal safety, Kang Yu-wei is quartered in Victoria Gaol.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

Peking, 28th September.

Marquis Ito will remain at Peking for several days longer than at first intended at the special request of the Chinese Ministers of State.

Great Britain, the United States, and Japan have avowed their intention to preserve the integrity of the Chinese Empire.

It is reported that the Chinese Government intend to alter the Ma-ching Throne-hall in the Imperial Palace and turn it into a Council room, with ten Ministers to advise the Throne on affairs of State.

Great Britain has stated that she has protected Kang Yu-wei on the ground that he is a political refugee. Should it transpire, however, that Kang has been guilty of other grave crimes the British authorities will turn him over to the Chinese Government for punishment.

Tientsin, 26th September.

An Imperial edict in the joint names of the Empress-Dowager and Emperor commands the Viceroy Jung Lu to start at once for Peking, his place being temporarily taken by Yuan Shih-kai, as Acting Viceroy of Chihli.

Note:—The edict in the joint names of the Empress-Dowager and Emperor is significant. Viceroy Jung Lu has apparently been called to Peking to consult concerning the Emperor Kuang Hui's successor.

Peking, 29th September.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

The brother of Kang Yu-wei and five other members of the Reform party were decapitated yesterday morning.

Peking, 30th September.

THE EMPEROR MURDERED.

It is now averred that his Majesty the Emperor Kuang Hui committed suicide immediately after the issue of the edict of the 22nd of September notifying that the Empress-Dowager would take over the reins of Government.

A CORRECTION.

The men proscribed by the Empress Dowager's edict consisted actually of six officials of the Reform Party. The number sixteen first telegraphed was a clerical error.

Chengtu, 30th September.

Chungking is stated to have been captured by the rebel, Yu Man-tze, and the whole countryside is reported to be in a ferment.

(From Tongking papers.)

Paris, 17th September.

The Council of Ministers has authorised M. Sarrien to convene, in view of the revision of the Dreyfus case, a Commission appointed by the Ministry of Justice.

General Zurlinden and M. Tillaye, Minister of Public Works, are expected to resign.

18th September.

General Zurlinden has declared that, in the presence of the records, he is convinced of the culpability of Dreyfus and cannot accept a revision of the case.

General Chanoine has been appointed Minister of War, and Senator Godin Minister of Public Works.

Quiet prevails everywhere.

The English Press is disturbed about the presence of the Marchand Mission at Fashoda.

19th September.

There is no information from French official sources confirming the presence of the Marchand Mission at Fashoda.

The rumour that has appeared in the English papers about an agreement between France and England with reference to the occupation of Fashoda is considered absurd.

THE Director of Sicawei Observatory, reports: Monday, 26th September, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 25th.*—The Northern depression passes away to the E. of Saghalien Island. The barometric pressure keeps high in Japan, along the coast of China and at Formosa. Weather improving at Shanghai. *State on the morning of the 26th.*—Overcast but rather fine weather. The barometer, yet above the average, is still rising.—*Probabilities, 5*

p.m.—Still variable and unsettled weather, liable to intermittent rain. Winds variable both in force and direction along the whole coast.—Tuesday, 27th September, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 26th.—The barometer keeps high in Japan and rises quickly over Eastern Siberia. It is slowly falling at Formosa and in the Philippine Islands. Moderate N.E. monsoon along the N. coast.—State on the morning of the 27th.—The barometer is falling pretty rapidly and reaches the average again. Signs of low pressure to the W. No telegrams from the interior. Probabilities, 5 p.m.—Rather fine weather. Moderate winds from N.E. to S.E. along the whole coast.—Wednesday, 28th Sept., 10 a.m. State of the atmosphere on the 27th.—The barometer keeps high and the cold is set back in over Siberia (20° 4 Fahr. at Irkutsk). The observations of the coast continue to give signs of low pressures over Central China. Fine and warm weather at Shanghai.—State on the morning of the 28th.—Damp and relatively very warm weather. Winds from the S. quadrant. Barometer still falling below the average.—Probabilities, 5 p.m. Unsettled weather liable to showers. The heat may cause thunderstorms and squalls at the mouth of the Yangtzekiang. Very variable winds in force and direction along the whole coast.—Thursday, 29th September, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 28th.—The passage of the low pressures of the interior, near Shanghai, causes a thunderstorm and the cooling of the warm and damp atmosphere of the day. The wind shifts to the N.W. with a rising barometer.—State on the morning of the 29th.—Barometer still rising. Dull weather with drizzling rain. Probabilities, 5 p.m.—A depression, which may be a typhoon, is advancing at sea to the N.E. of Luzon towards the Micoshima group. It seems to make its way so as to pass to the E. of Formosa. Unsettled weather at Shanghai. Moderate to fresh N.E. to N.W. breezes along the whole coast; rough weather between Formosa and S.W. Japan.—Friday, 30th Sept., 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 29th.—Overcast weather at Shanghai. A typhoon appears to the E.N.E. of Luzon and approaches Formosa, travelling towards N.W. Rather fresh monsoon along the whole coast. High pressures over the N. of the Sea of Japan.—State on the morning of the 30th.—Dull weather with drizzling rain at Shanghai. The pressure yet below the average is still falling slowly.—Probabilities, 5 p.m.—The typhoon is causing a whole gale over Formosa and in the Channel, which it will likely enter travelling N.W. Rainy weather, with strong breezes from N.E. over the N. coast; a storm from the N. quadrant may be expected as one advances towards the N. of the Channel.—Saturday, 1st October, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 30th of September.—The typhoon arrives over Formosa where it causes a hurricane, as well as at the Pescadores group. It advances N. westwards, and threatens to cross the Channel, unless the mountains of the Island force it to recurve towards the N.—Strong N.E. breezes at night at Shanghai.—State on the morning of the 1st October.—No telegrams from the interior.—It blows a N.E. gale at Gutzlaff. The barometer rises quite rapidly at Shanghai 2nd October. Probabilities, 5.30 p.m.—The typhoon continues its way on the continent. It may still recurve towards the north, but this cannot be ascertained for want of telegrams. Strong winds from the N.E. over the N. coast. Very strong winds from the east quadrant liable to veer gradually to the S. and S.E., over the S. coast. Rainy weather at Shanghai.

The average minimum of the thermometer in the Settlement in September was 70° 9, the average maximum 82° 5, and the mean 77° 2, against 70° 65, 79° 01, and 74° 83 respectively, in September, 1897. The rainfall in September was 1.92 inches,

and rain fell measurably on 8 days, against 5.48 inches and 14 days in September, 1897, and an average of 5.04 inches and 10½ days for the sixteen years 1882-1897.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometer in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1898.

	Fahr.	Thermometer.	Rainfall
	Min.	Max.	in inches.
Sept. 26	66° 3	78° 5	trace
" 27	73° 0	81° 1	.....
" 28	74° 9	90° 1	0.01
" 29	72° 9	77° 9	.....
" 30	71° 1	76° 0	0.07
Oct. 1	68° 0	69° 1	0.16
" 2	61° 6	68° 9	1.02

1897.

	Fahr.	Thermometer.	Rainfall
	Min.	Max.	in inches.
Sept. 26	66° 0	74° 0	0.97
" 27	67° 0	73° 6	0.16
" 28	71° 7	77° 0	.....
" 29	65° 7	77° 5	.....
" 30	69° 5	77° 2	.....
Oct. 1	61° 1	77° 6	.....
" 2	63° 0	77° 2	.....

SIR Nicholas and Lady Hannen returned to Shanghai from Japan by the *Empress of China* on Saturday morning.

THE U.S. Consul-General and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Goodnow, returned to Shanghai on Saturday from the South.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD is a passenger by the P. & O. steamer *Paramatta*, and will arrive in Shanghai probably on Wednesday next. He will proceed North without delay, most likely in the *Lienshing*.

PROFESSOR Adrian Werboff, an eminent violoncellist and pupil of Davidoff, will shortly visit Shanghai, where he proposes to give one or two concerts. An amusing incident occurred at a concert given at Nagasaki recently. After the performance was over, Mr. Werboff, being unable to speak Japanese, intimated to the attendant coolie by signs, that he wished to have some water to wash his hands. The intelligent native, having fetched the water, was detected by the Professor on the point of pouring it over his valuable instrument, concluding no doubt that it required a wash-down after its hard work.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. J. Subotich, late Military Governor of Ussuri Territory, Vladivostok, has been appointed Governor of Port Arthur.

We learn that at the approaching meeting in London of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Directors will recommend the payment of an interim dividend for the past half-year at the rate of ten per cent per annum, free of income tax.

We learn that Union Church have asked the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A., of Hull, to come out here as pastor.

We publish this week the first chapter of a very interesting historical romance, "The Coming of the Tartars," taken in a somewhat condensed form from the *Lieh Kuo*. It has been written specially for the *North-China Daily News*, and our readers will find that it gives a most life-like picture of events and Court intrigues in China some 2,600 years ago.

THE *Echo de Chine* prints the following Havas telegram, dated Paris, the 16th of September:—At the close of the review which followed the manoeuvres, which were very brilliant altogether, a Socialist deputy who refused to salute the flag was hustled and mobbed. At the banquet, General Négrier insisted on the respect of the army for the laws. M. Félix Faure said that these temporary trials tied more tightly the union of the people and the army, a union which allows France to surmount these trials and pursue her mission in the world.

THE exceptionally high tide on Saturday was partly due to the effect of the N.E. gale. The grass plots along the Bund foreshore were flooded to such an extent that in places the sampans found sufficient water to float in. The Bund in several places was under water especially near the Garden Bridge, where it was impossible to pass on foot without getting wet feet. The Soochow Creek overflowed its banks so that the flow of rain water through the channels of the adjacent streets was checked and the roads were partially flooded. Similar overflows prevailed along the Broadway and out Yangtzepoo. The tide yesterday was also an exceptionally high one.

A FIRE broke out early on Saturday morning in the backyard of a Chinese curio shop, on the Rue de Consulat in the French Concession. A strong breeze was blowing at the time which caused the fire to spread rapidly to the adjoining buildings. The fire department and salvage corps rendered valuable service. The following Insurance Companies were involved:—Manchester, Tls. 5,600; Sun, Tls. 3,000; China, Tls. 3,000; South British, Tls. 2,500; Union, Tls. 3,000; Imperial, Tls. 7,000; London and Lancashire, Tls. 2,000; Palatine, Tls. 2,000; Royal, Tls. 3,000; Law, Union and Crown, Tls. 2,800; New Zealand, Tls. 250.

THE entries for the Autumn Race Meeting closed on Saturday, the result being as follows:—

FIRST DAY.

	1897	1898
1.—The Jockey Cup	16	15
2.—The Criterion Stakes	22	21
3.—The Maiden Stakes	44	42
4.—The Maloo Plate	18	22
5.—The Club Cup	22	15
6.—The Lottery Stakes	30	20
7.—The Autumn Cup	32	36
8.—The Whangpoo Stakes	32	24
9.—The Fah-Wah Cup	43	43

SECOND DAY.

1.—The Northern Cup	28	26
2.—The Shanghai St. Leger	48	39
3.—The China Cup	23	22
4.—The Pagoda Cup	40	38
5.—The Shanghai Stakes	131	118
6.—The Racing Stakes	39	32
7.—Sycee Stakes	38	30
8.—Llama Miao Stakes	30	25
9.—The Sicawei Cup	—	35

in place of
The Diamond Jubilee Cup. 43

THIRD DAY.

1.—The Flyaway Plate	35	42
2.—The Masonic Club Challenge Cup	29	25
3.—The Grand Stand Stakes	38	28
4.—The Cosmopolitan Cup	33	36
5.—The Pari-Mutuel Cup	67	43
6.—The Manchu Stakes	45	38
7.—The Consolation Cup	62	58
The Grand National Steeplechase	54	55

Total amount of entrance fees Tls. 5,535, as against last year Tls. 6,090.

A SERIOUS accident happened at Messrs. Liddell Bros' godown on Tu-day morning. Mr. Whitfield was engaged in inspecting some hides on one of the upper stories of the building, when by some mischance he missed his footing and fell to the ground floor, sustaining very severe injuries. He was removed at once to the Hospital, where his injuries, though serious, were found not to be of a dangerous nature. On enquiry at the hospital last night Mr. Whitfield was said to be progressing favourably.

KEDAREF, which has just been captured by Major Parsons, is about 120 miles S.S.W. of Kassala, and about the same distance S.E. of Khartoum.

HER MAJESTY LOUISE, Queen of Denmark, whose death is announced by Reuter this week, was born on the 7th of September, 1817, the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel. She was

married to Christian IX, the present King of Denmark, on the 26th of May, 1842. She was a devoted wife and mother loved and respected by all who came in contact with her. Her death will throw many Courts into mourning, for her eldest daughter is the Princess of Wales, her second son is King of Greece, her second daughter is Dowager Empress of Russia, her third daughter is Duchess of Cumberland, and her third son is married to the Princess Marie d'Orléans. We sympathise with our Danish fellow-residents in Shanghai in the blow—not unexpected indeed—that has fallen on the Danish people.

CAPTAIN Wingate, of the 14th Bengal Lancers, a cousin of the famous head of the Egyptian Intelligence Department, has come down to Shanghai from Peking, where he has been studying Chinese. After a visit to Ichang and the Gorges, he is about to make an overland journey from Hankow to Burma, taking the route through Hunan followed by Mr. A. R. Margary, a very interesting, but at the same time somewhat perilous journey.

THE HON. THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD whose death is announced by Reuter this week was almost exactly seventy years old. He was a distinguished U.S. Statesman and Senator from Delaware on the Democratic side, when Mr. Cleveland in 1885 made him Secretary of State. In Mr. Cleveland's second administration in 1893 he was made Ambassador to Great Britain, being the first U.S. Minister to Great Britain to bear that title. He was much liked and respected in London, making a dignified and very friendly Ambassador, and has not long survived his retirement.

THE bunders on Wednesday afternoon were that the British fleet was at Taku and the Japanese fleet at Vladivostok, and that the Japanese were landing a *corps d'armée* at Fusan.

A BRITISH squadron is reported to be at anchor in the harbour of Chingwang, near Peitaiho, one of the three ports opened soon after the Kiaochow episode.

AN Imperial edict of the 20th instant appoints an official named Feng Ju-kuei to be prefect of Chungking, Szechuan.

A PREMATURE report was current on Friday in the North that Kang Yu-wei had got away to Singapore.

THE Governor of Chékiang proposes to establish a smokeless powder factory on the banks of the Hsihu or West Lake, at Hangchow.

H.E. K'VEI CHUN, Viceroy-designate of Szechuan, arrived from Soochow on Friday en route for his post and is now staying at Ambassadors' Hall, on the N. Honan Road.

A NEWCHWANG dispatch states that General Sung Ching has advised the Tartar General E-kò-tang-a to engage a number of Japanese officers to train and command the Tartar army of Fengtien.

TAI Taotai is reported to have wired up on Monday to Nanking and Tientsin the result of his search for Kang Yu-wei, stating his helplessness in executing the orders sent from Peking on the 23rd instant in face of the powerful obstructions he has met with.

OWING to the unmanageableness of the native railway police who hitherto have been composed of men living in the villages through which the Woosung Railway passes, the Administration has decided to employ Sikhs instead, some of whom entered upon their new duties on Tuesday.

It is stated that a high official has recommended to the Empress Dowager the advisability of inviting Marquis Ito to a seat either in the Grand Council or as the President of the proposed Council of Ten mentioned in these columns on Thursday. Perhaps the same offer will be made to Lord Charles Beresford.

ACCORDING to the *Universal Gazette* it was first intended by the Empress-Dowager or the powers that be at Peking to prohibit all telegrams being sent from the Capital during the *coup* but owing to the opposition of the foreign legations the prohibition was limited to Chinese telegrams. It has had very little effect in stopping the transmission of telegrams.

THE Viceroy Liu is reported to have recently intended to ask the Throne for permission to throw open the Hsiakuan, or Lower Limit Customs Barrier, of Nanking, as a commercial port for all nations like the port of Woosung; but owing to the *coup* at Peking the project, it is stated has been temporarily laid aside.

AMONG the names of the sixteen prescribed members of the Reform Party, as noted in our special telegrams from the North on Monday, occurs that of H.E. Li Tuan-fén, Acting President of the Board of Rites. As H.E. is a native of Kuangtung the above report may be true, Cantonese being now under a ban owing to the rebellion in progress in the Two Kwang.

It is reported from Peking that it was the Emperor's intention when Marquis Ito arrived at the Capital to request the latter to stay a few months in order to give his Majesty the benefit of H.E.'s advice and great experience in political matters. It is now also known that the Marquis was to have had his first audience of the Emperor on the 20th instant, but it is a question whether, under the circumstances, this audience has taken place or not.

As already stated in these columns on Monday a number of *yamen* runners visited the Tatung Book Translating Bureau on Nanking Road, on Sunday morning, but it appears that they managed to get hold of five persons who still remained in the house. These were at once taken into the city and a trial in *camera* immediately instituted. The men arrested turn out to be an accountant, two printers, one *chit coolie*, and a *richa coolie*.

H.E. SHAO YU-LIEN, ex-Governor of Formosa, and at one time Taotai of this port, who has made Shanghai his residence during the last six years, received a telegram on Friday night from members of the Grand Council that the Empress-Dowager desired his assistance at Peking. It is not thought likely that H.E. will accept this invitation having retired from public affairs for so many years.

A SOOCHOW dispatch states that H.E. Tê Shou, Governor-designate of this province, arrived at Soochow on the evening of the 25th instant and was expected to take over his seals of office on Tuesday forenoon, from the retiring Governor, Kuei Chun, who starts immediately for Shanghai en route for his Viceroyalty of Szechuan, H. E. having been excused from going to Peking for the usual audience.

A NANCH'ANG, capital of Kiangsi, dispatch to the *Universal Gazette* states that one of the richest members of the notables of that city, named Chu, has recently petitioned the provincial high authorities for permission to construct a railway between Nanch'ang and Kiukiang, a distance of 400 li. The petition states that one-half of the required funds will be furnished by the petitioner himself while the other half has been promised by an American syndicate. It is believed that the necessary permission for the construction of the line will be given in a few days.

It is stated by a mandarin just arrived from Peking that the Emperor has been confined inside the Palace and denied intercourse with everybody since the 21st ult. There is a practice amongst the Manchus, in order to prevent assassination, to provide several doubles of the Emperor, and it is possible that the so-called "joint audiences" were given by the Empress Dowager and one of these doubles, a fraud

which those around the Throne just now would hardly dare, even if they wished it, to expose to the world.

AN *attaché* belonging to the Chinese legation at Tokio says that, prior to his starting on his tour to this country, Marquis Ito told a Chinese official of high rank that it was his candid opinion that H.I.M. Kuang Hsi's reform measures had been so hastily ordered for a country like China, that disaster would surely happen to the Emperor and those now advising his Majesty, owing to the enemies they would make. And that knowing and feeling this, H.E. considered it to be his mission to strongly advise moderation at the beginning when he had an audience of the Emperor.

It is reported in local mandarin circles that H.E. Huang Hui-sen, Governor of Kuangsi, is dead. It will be remembered that the Emperor gave that Governor one month to quell the rebellion in Kuangsi, failing which severe punishments were in store for him. The thirty days' grace have not yet expired, but it was reported in Peking that Governor Huang was to be cashiered and his property confiscated as a punishment. Governor Huang's death must have been caused by suicide in order to avoid punishment, and he had another point against him—the fact that he was a Cantonese.

THE telegram from native sources which we publish this week from Chengtu, the provincial capital of Szechuan, that the notorious rebel Yü Man-tze had captured Chungking is, perhaps, the sequel of the news telegraphed by our Chungking correspondent, that appeared in these columns on Friday morning, to the effect that the situation in that city was critical and that the brigands threatened to attack it on the Mid-Autumn festival which fell on Friday. So far no confirmatory news has been received, but it is surmised by well-informed Chinese that Chungking is still safe, only Kiangpeh, the turbulent city opposite, having been entered.

It is now acknowledged by the mandarins that the four-funnelled torpedo-catcher *Feiyang* was sent to Shanghai from Weihaiwei by Viceroy Jung Lu to chase the *Chungking* and if possible get the person of Kang Yu-wei from that steamer. It is further stated that the Chefoo Taotai was also secretly notified by telegraph to capture Kang, but the Taotai was urgently wanted at Kiaochow at the time, and he carried the telegram with him not daring to let it be known lest warning be given to Kang of his danger. Hence when Kang came to Chefoo and actually landed to call upon some of his friends there, buying, *en passant*, a small basket of variegated coloured pebbles for keeping hyacinth bulbs and some fruit, not a single *yamen* runner knew what a big prize had been in his very clutches, until the Taotai returned a day or two afterwards.

THE Woosung Municipal Council has taken the title "Kaifu Chingcheng Chü," the president being a Taotai named Hsiang, and the office being in the old *yamen* in the fort, which has been made sufficiently convenient. The opening ceremony took place on Monday, and after introductions and discussions of matters connected with the new Settlement, a tiffin was given at which Hsiang Taotai presided, supported by Shên Tun-ho, Taotai, representing the Municipal directors and the Woosung Land Company. The Paoshan magistrate and several officials were present, and the foreign surveyors who have been appointed to survey and lay out the new Settlement, but no other foreign guests were invited. The plans of the new Settlement as far as regards the roads, building blocks, bundings, etc. will be at the disposal of the public as soon as they are completed and approved.

ON Wednesday it will be remembered we published an Imperial edict of the 20th

instant in which one Feng Ju-k'uei was appointed substantive prefect of Chungking. Another so-called Imperial edict dated the 27th instant, however, has been issued appointing a Manchu, named Ngô Fang, to the same post. To those who read between the lines this is plain enough. In other words the edict of the 20th instant was a *bonâ fide* command of his Majesty Kuang Hsü, while yet he held power, while that of the 27th has been issued by the usurping powers in the Palace. Again, Feng is first a native of the two Kuang provinces and, secondly, a very intelligent and liberal-minded young Chinshih, or Doctor, belonging naturally to the party anxious for reform. These, of course, are great disqualifications in the eyes of the Empress Dowager, and a Manchu has, therefore, been appointed instead to the important post of prefect of Chungking. Chungking is to be sympathised with in its loss of such an excellent official as Feng would have been.

A LOCAL native mechanic, it will be remembered, presented a short time ago to the Taotai an electric incandescent lamp of unique design, suitable for dwelling houses, which the former had invented and which he styled the "Clear Moonlight Electric lamp." The Taotai thought well of the thing and reported favourably on it to the Viceroy Liu at Nanking, asking that a patent be granted the inventor, Chang Kuo-yung, in accordance with the recent Imperial edict on Copyrights and Patents. The following is the Viceroy's rescript to Tsai Taotai's petition:—"I have received the Shanghai Taotai's petition concerning an electric lamp called the 'Clear Moonlight Electric lamp' which he claims was invented by one Chang Kuo-yung and requesting that the said inventor be granted for a certain period of years the sole privilege of manufacturing said lamp to the exclusion of any other party or parties. I have seen this lamp which the inventor personally brought to this *yamen* for inspection, and being satisfied with the justice of his claims hereby grant him the sole privilege of manufacturing the said 'Clear Moonlight Electric lamp' for the space of ten years as a reward for his efforts in this direction and an encouragement to others. Letters patent are hereby made out, covering the ground, and handed over to the said Chang Kuo-yung to have and to hold in proof thereof. I have also notified the Tsungli Yamen, the High Commissioner of the Peiyang Administration, and the Governor at Soochow of this matter, with the request to put the same on record and for the purpose of preventing any attempt by others to imitate the said invention."—The above is interesting as being the first published instance of the granting of a patent by a Chinese official arising from the recent Imperial reform edicts.

When the *Ballaarat* left Woosung on Tuesday morning she was escorted by the *Phanix* as far as the Tungsha lightship, where H.M.S. *Bonaventure* was met. The convoy was then turned over to the latter ship, it being understood that she was to accompany the *Ballaarat* to Hongkong in order to guard against any attempt to forcibly remove the refugee Kang Yu-wei. The *Phanix* returned to the Senior Naval Officer's buoy on Tuesday afternoon.

H.M.S. *Iphigenia* was to leave Hongkong on Tuesday to relieve the *Phanix* at Shanghai.

The U.S.S. *Monocacy* went into Tungka-dock on Friday for repairs and overhaul.

The *Hsinfung* arrived here yesterday from the N. and reports the torpedo boats *Fame* and *Whiting* at Taku on the 29th Sept. Experienced moderate northerly wind on rounding the Promontory on the morning of the 30th September, which steadily increased until Saturday morning; it was then blowing a strong

N.E. gale with high sea. *Yungping* and *Kalgan* at anchor inside Shawashan.

The steamer *Tamsui* went ashore on the Woosung Bar between 3 and 4 Stone Marks at about 10 p.m. on Monday. Two tugs went to her assistance, but were unable to move her. Cargo boats went alongside on Tuesday for the purpose of lightening her, after which it was expected that she would be successfully floated at high water on Tuesday night.

The P. and O. steamer *Parramatta* with the London mail of the 2nd September left Hongkong at 9.30 a.m. on Saturday for Shanghai. She brings 1,646 chests of Malwa, 155 chest of Bengal opium, and 5,699 bales of Bombay yarn.

The Hongkong eleven went back on Saturday per *Empress of China* with the exception of Ward, who is going to Japan for a holiday. A large number of sportsmen assembled to see them off and wish them *bon voyage*, for they made themselves immensely popular during their brief sojourn here.

The silk which left Shanghai per R.M.S. *Empress of India* on the 3rd ultimo arrived in New York on Thursday, the 29th idem.

We have received No. 5 of the first volume of an octavo magazine of 32 pages, published at Tokio, called *The Linguist*. It consists of short articles on various subjects printed in parallel columns in English and Japanese, with an occasional illustration. It should certainly be valuable, as it is intended to be, to Japanese learning English. The translation of the *Sixth Chapter of the Sendai Hag* shows what a much more compact language Japanese is than English.

MESSRS. OVERBECK & Co. have sent us for trial and report a couple of bottles of Charles Heidsieck's champagne of the first shipment of the 1893 vintage. It is a very nice wine, not too painfully dry, and with a really remarkable bouquet; and the price, considering the value of the dollar, is very reasonable.

The new brand of champagne, Doyen & Co., of which Messrs. Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co. are the local agents, should become, to judge by the samples sent us, very popular with those who like a very dry wine. It is an expensive wine, but its flavour and bouquet are so good, that we do not wonder at the success it so promptly achieved at home.

The roof of a house in Canton Road fell in on Wednesday afternoon, but fortunately no-one was injured. The house was of foreign build, but was occupied by Chinese.

The following are the winning numbers for the first three prizes in the Mexican State Lottery this month: 44,716, 73,783, and 10,500.

At the Mixed Court on Monday morning a boy was charged with stealing a gold watch and chain and a silk umbrella, value \$54, from his employer on the 12th instant. He was ordered to receive 200 blows.—A coolie was charged with carelessly running his handcart, thereby damaging the railing of the Hanbury Road bridge to the extent of \$40 on the 24th inst.—A contractor was fined \$30 for allowing his men to fill in ground with garbage on the Rifle Range on the 26th inst.—Two coolies were charged with burglariously entering house No. 95, North Honan Road—and stealing 12,000 cash. They were sentenced to 200 blows each.—A coolie charged with stealing a quantity of beans, value \$5, from 203, Sing Kei Pang on the 24th of July, was sentenced to 200 blows.—A rice shop keeper on Broadway was charged with receiving the above beans, well knowing them to have been stolen. A fine of \$30 was imposed.—On Tuesday Dong Kuei-loh, a native storekeeper carrying on business in Broadway, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of property, value \$93.60, alleged to have been stolen from Messrs. Mactavish and

Lehmann. Mr. McLeish said that on Friday last he went into prisoner's store and while there noticed a show-case containing a number of bottles of perfumery and medicine. On examining some of these goods he saw that nearly all of them bore the private mark of his firm. The prisoner's firm were customers of witness in a small way, and on referring to the accounts he found that none of the goods which bore the marks in question had been purchased by the prisoner. Witness reported the matter to the police, and visited the prisoner's store in company with a detective, made a list of the articles which bore his private mark, and asked the accused for an explanation of how they came into his possession, but he was unable to give a satisfactory one. Witness handed in a detailed statement of his transactions with the prisoner since January, 1895. Mr. McLeish said there was a great deal of this sort of thing going on at present, and asked that an example might be made of the prisoner. The police stated that there was a previous conviction against the accused for a similar offence, and the Court imposed a fine of \$200, and ordered the stolen property to be returned to the owner.—On Wednesday afternoon, before the Magistrate (Mr. U. K. Chêng) and Mr. F. S. A. Bourne (British Assessor) the case of the Central Stores against Hsü Yu-ting for the recovery of certain moneys due to the hotel again came up for hearing. Mr. E. Nelson, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said that the defendant had had three days in which to prepare a statement of his affairs, but no such account had been furnished by him, and should it be handed in now he (Mr. Nelson) would ask that defendant should be ordered to pay any extra expenses that might have been incurred. Defendant, at the request of Mr. Stewart, handed in a number of vouchers relating to Mr. Clifford's account, but as he did not produce those bearing on the Central Stores account, the case was again adjourned for a week.—A case was heard in which the Indo-China S.N. Co., sued Liu Ho-ting for Tls. 1,773.90 for shortage in accounts of one of their steamer compradores, for whom defendant was surety. When the case was last before the Court the defendant admitted the liability, but claimed that he had paid a sum of Tls. 300, with which he had not been credited. The accounts had been referred to an independent party, who had awarded the plaintiffs the sum now claimed for. Judgment was given for the amount claimed, to be paid in instalments.—Sung Ah-doo, a native dairyman, was charged with sending adulterated milk into the Settlements from his dairy on the Markham Road. A certificate from Dr. Stanley showed that the milk had 50 per cent of added water, and that it contained only one per cent of cream. A fine of \$30 was imposed.—The proprietor of a native theatre in the Hoopeli Road was fined \$50 for allowing an indecent play to be performed on his premises.—On Thursday morning Sze Tun-tsu, compradore, was charged with embezzling the sum of Tls. 17,087 on various dates ranging from the 2nd of April, 1897, to the 30th of August, 1898, the moneys of Wheelock & Co., and also with being concerned with another man, not in custody, in stealing native bank orders to the amount of Tls. 4,000 from the Standard Oil Company and substituting worthless bank orders instead. The case was remanded until the 5th of October.—Koo Moo-chi was charged on suspicion with stealing a bull terrier dog, value \$191, from No. 11, Peking Road on the 25th inst. Prisoner was ordered to find security.—Sung Ah-yen, keeper of an opium shop at 161, Shanse Road, and Li Yung were charged on remand on suspicion of being concerned together in wilfully setting fire to the shop 161, Shanse Road, with intent to defraud the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. of the sum of Tls. 470, at

11.40 p.m. on the 16th inst. The proprietor of the shop, Sung Ah-yen, was fined Tls. 300 and the insurance policy ordered to be cancelled; Li Yung being an employe of the latter would be acting under the instructions of his master, consequently he was discharged.

We have received the *Peking & Tientsin Times* of the 24th inst. :—It says :—"The Reform Party was gaining rapidly upon Conservatism, but with the dismissal of Li Hung-chang the Empress saw there was not a moment to be lost if that Power she is believed to favour, and her own personal interests were to be served."—It was suggested to hold the autumn meeting at Tientsin three days earlier in consequence of the proposed Imperial visit.—The torpedo-catcher *Whiting* was docked in Taku, but under instructions from Peking she was taken out again and made ready for sea.—The *P. & T. Times* says :—Among the many causes naturally assigned for the dismissal of Li Hung-chang from office are the following :—That he received foreign officials at his private residence; that he assured the British Minister that no Russian would hold shares in the Belgian railway, which was false, and that consequently he was reported as a traitor; that he favoured Russian schemes too much, and took too prominent a part in the Port Arthur affair; that he conducted the foreign affairs of the country too independently of the other members of the Tsung-li Yamén. The outcome was probably a combination of all these reasons forming a potent whole. Li himself harbours a firm conviction that a turn of the wheel will see him back, and now perhaps he is not far wrong. The question is: will he be allowed to stay?

We have received Hongkong papers to the 27th ult.—Admiral de Beaumont having been seriously ill with chronic dysentery has been ordered home at once.—The British ship *J. V. Troup*, from Hongkong to Liverpool, called at Singapore on the 16th inst., having been ashore on Banka Island. She was apparently uninjured.—The schooner *Maud*, 90 tons, built of hardwood, was knocked down at Hongkong on the 21st to Mr. Robinson of Manila for \$1,630.—A large number of Spanish merchants are returning home from Manila.—The report of the Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., for the year ended on the 30th June last shows a net profit of \$226,714. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 12 per cent.—The *Earl of Hopetoun*, from Philadelphia to Nagasaki, was totally wrecked in Gaspar Straits on the 8th inst.—Dr. von Seidenack, German Minister to Siam, died in Java of abscess of the liver on the 3rd inst.—Mrs. O'Brien Butler laid the first stone of the new British Consulate at Hoihow on the 19th inst.—It was the *Shell liner Pecten*, not the *Picton*, which was sunk recently in the Mediterranean after collision with the French steamer *Durentia*.—M. Doumer, Governor-General of Indo-China, was to sail for France on the 28th inst.—Mrs. Curzon, the new Vicereine of India, has just given birth to a daughter.—H.M.S. *Blenheim* leaves for England to-morrow, after exchanging crews with the *Barfleur*.—Four small British river gunboats are coming out in sections, to be put up in Hongkong. Their names are *Sandpiper*, *Snipe*, *Woodcock*, and *Woodlark*.—The French have discovered that for six months in every year it is impossible for a man-of-war to enter the bay of Kuangchowwan.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* says :—"In an interview at Calcutta, Mr. Allan Arthur, who has just returned from giving evidence before the Currency Committee, was asked to 'sum up City opinion' on the whole Currency question. He said :—"There is a growing feeling in the city of London in favour of a gold standard for India, and indeed there would be little objection to it were India to gradually

acquire a gold stock. The idea which is disliked in connection with introducing a gold standard is the proposal to borrow all at once a large quantity of gold, thus upsetting the money market."

The *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 26th ult. says :—"The general opinion amongst Chinese in Hongkong is that the Emperor is not dead but some amongst them regard his Majesty's death as a certainty. It has been suggested that if he was not murdered he must have committed suicide, as his edict recalling the Empress-Dowager to power, which virtually amounts to his own abdication, involves such a loss of face as according to Chinese ethics would make suicide obligatory. On the other hand his death might be inconvenient to the party who have executed the *coup d'état*, as calculated to rouse suspicions of foul play, and a watch might accordingly be placed over him to prevent his making away with himself. But dead or alive it appears certain that the Emperor has been deprived of all power and that the reactionaries have now control of the administration."

The *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 27th ult. says :—"The *City of Rio de Janeiro*, which came from Manila and called at Hongkong en route for San Francisco, left yesterday. She is taking home some 350 men afflicted with dysentery. Of these, however, about a dozen were able to get ashore while the vessel was in Hongkong. Two died on the way from Manila, and there is not much hope for four or five others. It appears that the health of the troops at Manila is not so good as it has been, some 1,400 men being down with dysentery. The strange thing about it is that more regulars are affected than volunteers."

We understand that the *Pasig*, which had been re-named the *Abbey*, has been seized in Batangas Harbour by Admiral Dewey, who had received word that she was carrying arms to the insurgents. The arms had, however, been landed when the seizure was made.

We have received C-o-r-e-a and Japan papers with dates from Seoul to the 22nd, Tokio the 16th, Yokohama the 26th, Kobe the 27th, and Nagasaki the 29th inst.—The 47th anniversary of the birth of the Emperor of Corea was celebrated at Seoul on the 10th.—Poison was put in the coffee of the Emperor and Crown Prince of Corea, but the *Independent* has very slight hopes that the real criminals if there were any will be traced and punished.—Mr. Greathouse, Councillor of Justice, with his new foreign palace guard recruited in Shanghai, arrived at Seoul on the 14th.—The *City of Peking*, *China*, and *City of Rio* are to take their places again on the transpacific route, the *City of Peking* leaving San Francisco on the 1st of October.—In consequence of the opposition of the Russian Minister to Corea and the Independence Club, Mr. Greathouse and his company of beachcombers were released from their duties on the 21st.—The new N.Y.K. str. *Kasuga Maru*, 2,181 tons, for the Australian line, arrived at Kobe from Middlesboro' on the 17th.—The Japanese Government fully sympathise with the Czar's disarmament proposition.—The first sod of the Seoul Electric Railroad was turned on the 7th.—A violinist of European reputation, Mr. Adrian Werboff, had arrived in Nagasaki from Vladivostok.—The *Taigen*, built for the O. S. K. Co. for the Ichang-Hankow line, is to be launched on the 2nd prox.—According to the *Independent* the new Imperial Body Guard now in the city are composed of 9 Americans, 9 English, 5 Germans, 5 French and 2 Russians, but in a subsequent issue it is stated that the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the Independence Club on the night of the 19th inst., that the Ministers of State had decided in Council not to engage the Foreign Guard.—A naturalised American, named Flanagan,

has been arrested at Chemulpo in connection with the murder of Geo. W. Lake.—The *Japan Mail* states that the Italian Legation has been informed by cable that Prince Vittorio Emmanuel of Italy, Count of Turin, left San Francisco for Yokohama via Honolulu on the 20th inst. by the *Coptic*. His Royal Highness is expected to arrive at Yokohama on the 6th of next month. Prince Vittorio, it will be remembered, fought a duel with Prince Henry of Orleans, who had insulted the honour of the Italian army. The Italian Prince got the better of the encounter. According to the Kobe papers, Mr. T. W. Playfair has left for Hakodate in order to take over the duties of British Consul at that port.

The following telegrams are from our exchanges :—

Tokio, 17th September.

The United States commissioners to the Paris Conference had an interview with President McKinley yesterday and decided on the policy to be adopted by the United States representatives as regards the Philippine question. The commission was to leave for Paris to-day.

Public opinion in the United States on the Philippine question is by no means unanimous. Generally speaking, the Atlantic States appear to be against the retention of the group, while the States along the Pacific are in favour of America extending its sovereignty over these islands.

[The above is understood to be a telegram received by Government.—Ed. K.C.]

20th September.

It is reported that all the Powers, with the exception of America, have agreed to send representatives to the Disarmament Conference proposed by the Tsar. The Japanese Government has communicated its approval of the proposal through Baron Hayashi, the Minister at St. Petersburg. It is expected that Russia will arrange the proceedings of the Conference and then again communicate with the Powers.

In the opinion of General Merritt, the subjugation of the Philippines would require a force of at least 150,000 troops, and to keep such a strong force in the islands would be very difficult and expensive.

At first three members of the United States Cabinet were in favour of the retention of the Philippines and five were opposed thereto. Four of the U.S. representatives to the Paris Conference were also opposed to the retention of the islands, so that the question seemed practically decided. Latterly, however, the view in Government circles appears to have changed. The opinion that new territory should be acquired for the purpose of extending commerce is gaining ground and has influenced the Cabinet. The *Tribune* and the *New York Herald*, which at first were opposed to the retention of the Philippines, have now begun to advocate it. It is possible, therefore, that the United States may ultimately decide to hold the archipelago.

In case the United States decides to retain the Philippines, the Japanese Government will not remain inactive.

Peking, 21st September.

Choin-Kwan, a prominent Chinese Minister, has been dismissed from the Tsungli Yamén and his residence has been searched by the police.

Later.

A Peking telegram to the *Mainichi* states that the Emperor has been seized by the members of a faction, and imprisoned.

The Empress-Dowager has assumed the regency.

Several arrests have been made.

The overthrow of the Emperor is suspected to be due to the instigation of Russia.

Fourteen British warships are assembled in the vicinity of Shanhaikuan.

Tokio, 22nd September.

The Government has to raise some 40 million yen to supply the deficit in revenue.

or the present year, to raise a further sum of 160 million yen of the Industrial bonds proposed by the last Cabinet, and to return the 35 million yen which was defrayed out of the indemnity for the purchase of Government Bonds. As it is impossible to procure the money in Japan, it is proposed to raise a foreign loan to the amount of 230 or 240 million yen.

The Government has already made inquiries through Mr. Kato, the Minister to London, and consulted with a London syndicate. As the whole of the money is to be gradually raised, the term of redemption is from 30 to 50 years, and the syndicate consulted offers to issue the bonds at par if the interest is fixed at 4 per cent., and at 95 if the interest is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

[If the Government has really made up its mind to float a foreign loan, the above is a more probable proposal than that discussed in our columns a day or two ago. Our information, however, is that the financial advisers of the Government are opposed to raising a foreign loan at the present time.—Ed. K.C.]

Tokio, 24th September.

News has reached here that the Washington Government has received an official report that the Spanish Government has appointed its commissioners to the Paris Conference.

The Conference will be opened on the 1st proximo, but as the terms will have to be submitted to the U.S. Congress, it is not likely that a conclusion can be reached at the earliest before the middle of the month. There will be a special session of Congress called to consider the terms.

26th September.

According to a Peking dispatch, Marquis Ito was given an audience by the Emperor, he was accompanied by Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, and Mr. Tei, the Japanese Consul at Tientsin. There were present Prince Ching and various Ministers of the Tsungli Yamén, and the Emperor entered into most cordial and animated conversation with the Marquis. The audience lasted 15 minutes.

An Imperial Ordinance No. 220 has been issued, by which a certain number of specific duties replace the *ad valorem* duties, in accordance with the provisions of Article III. of the Customs Tariff Law.

The Ordinance comes into force on the 1st January next.

We have received the *London & China Express* of the 26th of August.—The Southern Cross started on her voyage to the Antarctic on the 22nd of August.—A cricket match between the Hongkong Bank and the Beaumont Club at New Beckenham on the 20th of August resulted in a draw, the Bank making 124, and Beaumont 75 for 8 wickets.—It is expected that the cruiser *Vindictive*, 5,758 tons, 10,000 horse-power, will be dispatched to China.

Silver was quoted 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—There was no new feature in China tea.—The Anglo-Chinese Bank, Ltd., has been registered with a capital of £7 in £1 shares.—Messrs. Swan and Hunter, Wallsend-on-Tyne, have received an order for the largest steamer ever built in England. She is to be exclusively a cargo steamer, 560 by 64 by 42 feet; and will take at least 13,000 tons weight or 20,000 tons measurement.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* wired to his paper on the 19th ult:—

A good deal of attention is being drawn in the columns of the German Press to the relations between Great Britain and Russia in "their struggle for supremacy in the East." The *National Zeitung* observes:—

"The numerous recent moves on the chessboard of the Asiatic policy of England and of Russia, though in themselves insignificant enough, are to the careful observer ever new and increasingly important phases in the development of the

Anglo-Russian struggle for supremacy. But they are still well in the domains of the petty warfare of diplomacy, and as yet present no specially dangerous features. Their chief importance consists in the fact that they perpetually serve to intensify the mistrust existing between these two nations and to incite them to still further efforts and counter-moves. They also serve to demonstrate how increasingly uncertain are the prospects of a universal state of peace in the future."

The *St. James's Gazette* of the 17th ult. prints an interesting letter from the indefatigable Mr. Gilbert Reid in which Mr. Reid asks for sympathy and support for the "door" which he is trying to "open" in Peking, and mentions that he is "seeking for a few associates of University standing in Europe, and the chief requisite is, that each one shall labour for the peaceful development, the reform, and the preservation of China, being sincerely interested in the Chinese people." In a note the *St. James's* says:—

From the letter which we publish this morning, it will be seen that the crumbling of the Chinese Empire is neither a matter for mere amusement, nor even another opportunity for the game of grab, in the case of every nation which intelligently watches the course of events in Celestial Topsey-Turveydom. As if their efforts to teach an enlightened Republicanism to prostrate Spain were not sufficient, the Americans—or at least a very influential section of that energetic nation—are trying their hardest to lead the Chinese Mandarin into the paths of progress and reform. Though the plan they have formed for doing this is connected with an American Mission, it is influenced by no special creed, and its benefits are offered to every nation without reserve. Mr. Gilbert Reid and Dr. Martin have succeeded, by their personal efforts and by subscriptions from China itself and the United States, in starting an International Institute in Peking, with all the softening Western adjuncts of reading-rooms, libraries, auditoriums, and museums. They are now searching for enlightened help from Europe. Lord Charles Beresford will no doubt have something to say about their efforts when he returns; and if the rumours are true that Colonel Hay's advice is being chiefly sought at Washington upon Far-Eastern Questions, it will be observed that Americans are attacking one side of the Chinese problem with their customary energy and acuteness. Let us hope this Institute at east will keep its "open door."

Messrs. S. W. Royle & Co. write as follows on Metals in their Report dated, Manchester, the 27th of August:—

Affairs in the Pig Iron markets have been moving well during this month. Prices have advanced about 10d. per ton at Glasgow, and nearly 2/0 per ton at Middlesbrough. Shipments from the latter port have been very heavy indeed, and the position at present is very satisfactory; stocks in makers' hands are only small, and buyers are covering their requirements quickly, fearing a further good advance. In the Midlands Manufactured Iron trade makers are well supplied with orders, and plenty of new business is coming forward, and the outlook is satisfactory. The higher priced metals have been moving well during this month. Copper has advanced strongly and is almost £2 per ton higher. Tin has also advanced strongly during the first fortnight, then eased a little, and is now firm at an increase of £2 10s. per ton. Spelter is 12s. 6d. dearer. Lead has been steady and is practically unchanged.

Under the heading "England and the Philippines" the *Globe* of the 18th ult. says:—

It is a timely reminder to the people of England that their commercial interests in the Philippines are immeasurably greater than those of any other nation. In an

instructive letter to the *Times*, Mr. J. Stanton goes so far as to assert that "the whole economic life of that country is sustained by British capital." Half of the imports and threequarters of the exports form our share of the external trade, while in all departments of internal industry and business, we take the lead by a very long distance. These facts being indisputable, the fall of Manila renders some sort of action essential for the protection of such vast interests as England possesses there and elsewhere in the islands. Mr. Stanton's idea is to form a committee of British merchants closely connected with the Philippines to act the part of watchdog when the Spanish-American Commission begins its deliberations at Paris. It is a sensible proposal, so far as it goes; the very fact of there being such an authoritative body on guard over British interests would be of profit. In all of such cases, the main danger lies in the non-enlightenment of the English people until diplomatic juggling has tricked them out of their rights, whether political or commercial. Things are sometimes done in the dark which either would not be attempted, or could not be done in the light without creating very grave complications. It may be argued, perhaps, that the Americans having captured the islands by armed force, have a right to deal with them as they please, even as France did in the case of Madagascar. That prerogative would follow, we grant, were the Philippines formally annexed and incorporated with American territory. But the Protocol just signed leaves the future political status of the group uncertain, and now is the moment, therefore, for this country to see to it that the still open door for British trade is not slammed in her face, either by fiscal enactments or any other means.

In a leading article headed "Big with Fate," the *American Wool and Cotton Reporter* of the 18th of August says:—

Last Friday was a day big with fate. It was then that the representatives of the United States and Spain attached their signatures to the peace protocol. On that day Spain acceded to the demands of this country, thereby giving formal notice of one of the most momentous departures in the world's history. The event signified is one of those occurrences which are witnessed only at intervals of a great many centuries, and which radically change the complexion of mundane affairs. One such was the destruction of Carthage; another, the defeat of Mark Anthony by Augustus; another the discovery of America by Columbus; and, still again, the French Revolution.

The present event equals in importance any that have preceded it. It means, we are convinced, the most extraordinary shifting of the balance of power of which authentic history has any record. Power originated in southwestern Asia. Thence it traveled to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean; from there to the mouth of the Tiber; subsequently to the western shores of Europe. Meanwhile, during the last four centuries, "a noble and puissant nation" has "as an eagle" been "mewing her mighty youth" in a new hemisphere, until to-day, when she is "kindling her undazzled eyes at the full mid-day beam." America has been "rousing herself like a strongman after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks." Destiny has jumped the chasm of three thousand miles, and has allied herself with the Republic of the United States in the working out of her mighty ends. Last Friday witnessed the formal acknowledgement of this fact, not only by ourselves but by the nations of Europe, who have awaked to the tremendous possibilities involved in our victory over Spain.

This victory is the most dreadful portent which the European nations have had forced upon their attention for many a century.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THEORIES OF THE COUP.

28th Sept.

SOME day we may know the true truth about the recent *coup d'état* in Peking, through that is not certain, but meanwhile it is interesting for future reference to put on record the theories that are floating about as to its cause or causes. One theory is sent us by an old resident in China. It will be remembered that in the original decree of the 22nd inst. it was stated that the Empress Dowager was coming to share the toils of Government with the Emperor, and there was nothing about the deposition of the latter. Our correspondent says that the Emperor asked the Empress Dowager to come and help him on account of the increase of public business, and because he has a sincere respect for her. He sits with her on the same throne as Emperor and is not deposed or likely to be. It is doubtful if the Manchus want to depose him, as he has only offended a few of them. They all fear Russia, and it would be too dangerous to depose the Emperor, as they do not know what course Russia might take. The Emperor and Empress Dowager are now reigning together and have a good understanding with each other. He continues his reign with her influence to aid him; she is fully trusted by the Manchus, and he has offended some of the Imperial Clansmen, and this made it convenient for him to ask her to come and help him. But he will never think of resigning and she has neither the will nor the power to depose him. She is too prudent, intelligent, and well-educated to wish to do this; but he is a little rash, though well-intentioned, and she thinks her return to the seat behind the curtain may be of real use to him. As regards the persecution of Kang and Liang, that is only because they have urged the Emperor into too many reforms. The secret decree issued by the Empress ordering the immediate arrest and decapitation of Kang Yu-wei was induced by the story told her by some of the Ministers (Manchus) that the Emperor was indisposed in consequence of having taken some medicine given him by Kang Yu-wei. There was nothing in the Chinese papers yesterday to indicate the resignation or deposition of the Emperor.

This account seems to us altogether too Arcadian. If the Empress has merely assumed a joint control of the reins at the request of the Emperor, how are we to account for the proscription of reformers that has followed? For the capital sentence passed without trial on Kang Yu-wei? For the cashiering of the ex-Secretary of Legation who was only obeying the

Emperor's own edict? And for the cashiering of the heads of the *Bureaux* established by the Emperor?

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* believed that an attempt had been made to poison the Emperor, but that he was not dead. It says: "As usual in China it was almost impossible to obtain any reliable information;" and then it says:—

We have two prominent facts before us, and only two on which argument can be based: the poisoning of the Emperor; the Regency of the Empress Dowager. The relations of the Emperor and Empress Dowager have been proverbial, and the positive determination of the latter to assume the reins of power whenever opportunity offered is equally familiar. Whenever the right hand man of the Empress has not been in power this determination has asserted itself more emphatically, and it is significant that the present *coup* succeeds so quickly upon the dismissal of the Grand Councillor from office. It is quite possible that no such favourable opportunity to dethrone the Young Emperor has presented itself before, as during the life of Prince Kung the actions of the Empress were to a great extent under restraint. A new era had however begun to dawn in Peking. The reform party was gaining rapidly upon conservatism, and with the dismissal of Li Hung-chang the Empress saw there was not a moment to be lost if the interests of that Power she is believed to favour and her own personal interests were to be served. The present events might and probably would have happened in spite of Li remaining in office, as we heard some time ago that the Empress was trying to persuade a Court physician to doctor the unfortunate Emperor according to her prescription; but that the whole miserable business has been hastened by Li's dismissal there can be little doubt.

The Peking letter which we published yesterday, and which came from a very high Chinese official source, contains a very plausible theory of the *coup d'état*. It is most probable that Kang Yu-wei had begun to feel that the Emperor's position as well as his own was getting a little insecure in consequence of the enmity aroused by their zeal for reform; and it is not at all improbable that he made to the Emperor the very obvious suggestions that the Empress Dowager should be removed to some more distant palace where she could not interfere so directly in public business, and the arch-schemer Li be sent to his native province under surveillance. The old Empress Dowager is much too clever to let the Emperor get letters the purport of which is not made known to her, and she lost no time in making her *coup*, and issuing an order for the immediate arrest of Kang Yu-wei, of which the Emperor on his side got wind in time to warn Kang to make himself scarce. This, as we have said, is a very plausible theory, and it comes from one who is as likely to know as any one in Peking not actually an actor in the drama.

The theory that Russia and Li Hung-chang are jointly the authors of the *coup* we do not entertain. That M. Pavloff and his Chinese tool

will turn the incident to their best advantage we do not doubt, but we do not suppose that they brought it about, except as far as Li's advice may have weight with the Empress Dowager. In Peking generally, except at the British Legation, the change seems to be taken much less seriously than here. The trouble with the Emperor is that he has no children, and according to our correspondent, this has been seized upon by the Empress Dowager as an opportunity to settle the succession to the Throne so as to please herself. We believe that the Emperor has been virtually deposed because he has offended the Imperial Clansmen and many of the old Conservatives in Peking by his practical devotion to reform. He is physically weak, though well-intentioned, and his zeal has been too much for him. He has the Right, but the Empress Dowager has the command of much more money than he has, and a vigorous will, and intelligence to use her powers. If the Emperor had been allowed to go on with his reforms, he would have rallied to his side all the best elements in the Empire, and her chance of getting hold of the power again was diminishing every day. She had to make a bold stroke promptly, and she has made it. It will be interesting to see how it results.

The decree we publish this morning as to the illness of the Emperor is very ominous, and it is also rumoured that Chang Yin-huan has been executed, and no doubt we shall hear of other similar atrocities.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AS FOREIGN MINISTER.

29th Sept.

AN article with the above title appears in the latest issue of the *Fortnightly Review* over the signature "Delta," and if it shows nothing else, it shows that there is a general feeling that somebody must be found to take over the Foreign Office from Lord Salisbury. The opening paragraph is:—

A well-known journalist whose competence as a student of the drift of public opinion is incontestable, wrote to me the other day a letter, in the course of which he said: "Though the English people never seem to me quite to trust Chamberlain, they feel that he represents the vigour and youthfulness of the country and understands much better than Salisbury, Balfour & Co., how little we like the policy of peaceful concessions." This, of course, is only a very rough impression, but I believe it to be substantially accurate. Whether the public mind is itself fully sensible of its tendency towards Mr. Chamberlain may be doubted; but the influences which are guiding it are clear enough to the outside observer. The growing consciousness of a crisis in Imperial affairs touching the fundamental conditions of our national prosperity and individual comfort; a deepening conviction that the conventional party leaders have proved unequal to the peril; a feeling that in pluck, energy,

practical instinct and constructive statesmanship Mr. Chamberlain towers far above the front bench men of both parties—these are the elements which are making for a pro-Chamberlain movement.

"Delta" goes on to deal with the distrust of Mr. Chamberlain that is so generally felt. The average Englishman, he says, even when a Radical is Conservative at heart; he believes in a man sticking to the party which he first joins, "and he does not feel altogether safe with a man who, whatever his alleged consistency to non-party principles, finds it easy to flit from one camp to another." "Delta" says that if the British public knew more, it would not distrust Mr. Chamberlain so much; it would modify its estimate of the Colonial Secretary's personality; meanwhile, that estimate exists and has to be reckoned with. "Delta" goes on to explain:—

During the last twenty years Mr. Chamberlain has filled a large place in the minds of his countrymen. He entered Parliament with the reputation of a bold and original municipal politician, who had successfully applied to local affairs the democratic principles then struggling for ascendancy in the Liberal Party. He has been to a great extent the mind, and to a still greater the mainspring, of the New Radicalism. He fought Mr. Gladstone on the question of Irish Home Rule and beat him. Finally he has captured the great Imperialist movement of the Jubilee decade, and has stamped it with the impress of a constructive statesmanship never before known at the Colonial Office. Wider fields now tempt his Alexandrian genius. The external politics of the Empire are in jeopardy, and the public is asking itself whether he may not be destined to save them.

One reason why the public in its difficulty is turning to the essentially modern spirit of Mr. Chamberlain, and that despite his lack of training in foreign affairs, is that it realises that the problem by which it is confronted is entirely new. Until thirteen years ago the chief task of the Foreign Office was to safeguard the maritime commerce of the Empire, and preserve a British hegemony of the seas in the interest of our communications with the Colonies and foreign markets. The question was one of means to an end. To-day it is a question of the end itself. A Colonial movement which is almost universal is threatening valuable and potentially valuable neutral markets, not merely by military enterprise, but by a revival of the fiscal expedients of the plantation epoch and this is largely directed against British trade.

The people of England hardly realise that a new era of rivalry in colonisation and foreign trade has been rendered possible by the peace that has settled over Europe since 1871. Gradually, by the Triple Alliance, the secret Neutrality Treaty between Germany and Russia, and then the Dual Alliance between France and Russia, Europe has been brought into a condition of stable equilibrium. "Meanwhile, the progress of the arts and the fertilising commerce with which the settlement of 1843 had enabled Great Britain to flood the world, had stored up vast wealth on the Continent which, with the re-establishment of a stable political situation, sought a great in-

dustrial expansion. This, in turn, led to a demand for new markets, and the colonial activity of France, based on a system of annexation and protective tariffs, set the fashion for a scramble for the waste places of the earth, which rapidly placed in jeopardy a large volume of British trade."

The "Old Guard" of British statesmen, to which Lord Salisbury belongs, are all at sea in this new condition of things. All Lord Salisbury can do is to say brave things, and retreat from doing them. We are confronted by a campaign against free markets, and to combat this requires a new policy and a statesman prepared to apply this policy with adequate persistence and courage. Mr. Chamberlain is the man. He has never been inconsistent. It is objected that he has passed from the Liberal to the Conservative Party, but he has really never been a member of either. We quote again:—

There are politicians who imagine that no democratic progress is possible outside the four corners of the Social Programme, that all compromises are anathema, and that it is one's duty to pine with one's primary convictions in "green and yellow melancholy," rather than undertake any subsidiary work. One of Mr. Chamberlain's merits is that he has never shared this sterile view. There is work to be done while the Social Programme is waiting; there are many devious ways by which its ends may be served, if one labours in the line of least resistance, and there are even opportunities of securing, by judicious compromises, an instalment of one's primary aims. This seems to have been Mr. Chamberlain's idea. By its means he has achieved much, while his former colleagues have sat rigid in the hypnosis of Home Rule. Nor has any portion of the work he has thus accomplished been unreasonably inconsistent with his democratic professions, even as set forth in his famous "ransom speech."

To the mind of the untutored Gladstonian the proof of Mr. Chamberlain's Jingoism lies in his Imperialism. It is true that his imagination is far from insensible to the intrinsic splendour of a world-Empire, but his root idea in this respect is economic rather than jingoistic. Lord Beaconsfield regarded the Empire as a proof of "the commanding spirit of these islands," and as a source of prestige in the Councils of Europe. Mr. Chamberlain, like Lord Rosebery, sees in it a Greater Britain within which our swarming population may find room to breathe and equalise its enjoyment of life. But he goes further. Looking at the masses of unemployed in the Mother Country, and the undeveloped state of many of our Colonies, he has recognised a repetition on a large scale of the problem which confronted him in Birmingham when he became Mayor of that city. The Empire required, as he once said, an Improvement Scheme by which the credit of the State might be employed to enable poor colonies to do what they could not do unaided. The equipment of the Colonies with public works, and their resultant prosperity, would not only bring returns to the investing Mother Country in cheap raw material, but would stimulate the demand for our manufactures, and thus lessen the crowd of the unemployed.* It is curious to notice how on every opportunity he emphasises the theory that Colonial policy is a question of the unemployed. It is his standpoint on nearly every Colonial

question. He bases his South African policy on it; he associates the Uganda Railway with it, and by it he tests every suggested solution of the West Indian Sugar problem.† His flamboyant advocacy of the closer union of the Empire, too, has the same practical basis. A united Britain would increase its industrial power, as union has increased that of Germany, and the working population would reap the advantage.‡ This is neither Toryism nor Jingoism. It is the practical Radicalism of Mr. Chamberlain's wilder days transferred to a large stage.

Mr. Chamberlain applies the same principles to foreign policy. "Our policy," he says, "is first to defend our own possessions and our own claims; in the second place it is to open new markets wherever it is possible; and in the third place it is to prevent the old markets from being closed against us and from being transformed into the exclusive monopoly of some single State." This is the right foreign policy for Great Britain; it involves great risks and responsibilities, but it means keeping Britain great, while giving way before opposition means gradually giving away everything and sinking to the position of Holland. This policy requires a cool and determined character to guide it, and a strong force of public opinion to support it. Mr. Chamberlain is cool and determined enough, and he is the only English statesman who is really feared abroad. "Mr. Chamberlain has a strong and abiding faith in the British Empire; he believes firmly in the British race, and he has an adamant confidence in himself." But he has had no practical experience of diplomacy. His opinions on foreign questions, "Delta" says, "are like the Alexandrian Library, of which the Khalif Omar said that 'if the books agree with the Koran, they are useless, and need not be preserved, and if they disagree with it they are pernicious, and should be destroyed.' The Koran of Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy is the doctrine of 'Free markets for our working population.' All that disagrees with it is superficiality or party opportunism." As to the chances of Mr. Chamberlain's becoming Foreign Secretary, they are not very good, and "Delta's" concluding paragraph is:—

It is conceivable that Mr. Chamberlain's chance might come if—as seems likely—the popular dissatisfaction with Lord Salisbury's conduct of foreign affairs result, at the next General Election, in the disappearance of the Unionist majority on its essentially Conservative side. There would then be a Parliamentary deadlock, for the Liberals, with a narrow majority—and it could only be narrow—would be at the mercy of the Home Rulers, and they would find themselves equally unable to govern with or without them. The only way out of the crisis would then be another Coalition Ministry—an Imperial concentration of Moderate Liberals and Moderate Tories

† *Times*, 7th November, 1895, and 19th January, 1898; *Foreign and Colonial Speeches* p. 125.

‡ *Foreign and Colonial Speeches*, p. 26.

* *Times*, 1st April and 23rd August, 1895.

round the Liberal Unionists, the whole captained by Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain, and officered probably by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith. Such a Government would resemble Lord Palmerston's second Cabinet, in the respect that it would be essentially national. That it would command the unbounded confidence of the Crown is no secret; that it would be popular with the bulk of the nation is a certainty. Mr. Chamberlain's ambition could ask for no more brilliant opportunity.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

30th Sept.

PERFECTLY satisfied as we are to leave the Government of the Settlements North of the Yangkingpang—which has always been a clumsy title, "Anglo-American Settlements" being much neater and more convenient—in the hands of the Council, in whom we have the fullest confidence, it is a duty, as well as an encouragement to them, to look through their minutes now and then and see, not exactly what they have been doing but, what they have been doing that they do not mind telling the public about. The minutes that we published yesterday morning of the meeting that took place on the 21st, the day of the *coup d'état* at Peking, are rather above the average in interest. After the transaction of the usual formal business—we wonder if the sky would fall if some week "the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary" were to omit the provision of "cheques for sundry accounts" to be signed—the night-soil question came up, and we quite commend the action of the Council in getting rid of the most unpleasant question first. It will have been read with great pleasure that from the first of January next, the Council will take over the collection of the whole of the night-soil throughout the Settlements. This has been a vexed question for years and it is very satisfactory that it should be settled the right way at last. The Settlements have grown so populous that private privileges must give way to the public good.

After this effort the business of the meeting seems to have drifted away into the submission of correspondence, which was ordered to be published. The first matter referred to was the careless and inconsiderate way in which dead bodies are left about in the streets to be picked up by the municipal police in their spare moments. From the earliest days of the Settlement it has been customary for unprincipled people to put the dead bodies with which fate has unwillingly provided them, in the street so that somebody else should be put to the expense of burying them; and our readers will remember the story of the supposed dead body that was laid at Dr. Yates's door forty or more years ago, which the good doctor resuscitated and covered with some of his own old clothes, so that when the revived one got back to his home,

his astonished and undutiful sons exclaimed that their father had died a Chinaman and been resurrected a foreigner. When, as was the case for many years, the collection of dead bodies in the streets amounted to an average of one or one-and-a-half a week, the Council did not complain, and they even bore it without making representations when the average came, as it has done in recent years, to four a week; but this year it has risen to no less than eight a week, and the Council are obviously justified in calling the Taotai's attention, through the Senior Consul, to this deplorable state of affairs. "The bodies are, as a general rule," the Chairman of the Council says, "those of beggars and paupers whose death may be directly attributed to starvation, and there can exist but little doubt that the largely increased rate of mortality amongst these unfortunates is due to the withdrawal by the last Mixed Court magistrate of that financial support which in former years was accorded to the Sinza Refuge and other charitable institutions from the fines of the Court." The great increase in the native population too must have something to do with it. The Taotai, however, recognised at once that it was to the previous Mixed Court magistrate's stoppage of supplies that the dissemination of dead bodies in the streets was due, and he writes to the Senior Consul: "I beg to inform you that I have ordered the Mixed Court to resume the money grants from fines of the Court to the Sinza Refuge and other charitable institutions in the same manner as before the time of magistrate Chang, so that all beggars and destitute persons in the Settlements may be sent to the Sinza Refuge and other charitable institutions to be properly cared for and not to go unheeded as recently." This is dated the 10th of September, and we could hardly expect it to have an immediate effect on the dying beggars and paupers, so it is not surprising to find that ten bodies were picked up in the week ending the 17th of September, and seven in the following week. It must be remembered that these are not all "casuals," but that some are deliberately deposited by their friends to escape the funeral expenses, and that they are of course covered with the oldest and most worn-out clothes the family possess.

Then come two letters on which the Council may be very highly congratulated; probably never has any public business been put through so promptly at Peking—and in the summer too—before. It was only on the 23rd of August that the two detached amended by-laws were sent to the Doyen for the approval of the Diplomatic Body, and on the 10th of September the Doyen, H.E. Don Bernardo de Cologan, writes to say that they have received the approval of all

the foreign representatives at Peking. Then comes some correspondence on the subject of acetylene gas, and the danger involved in its storage in the Settlements. We presume that the Fire Insurance Association will have to be on the look-out as to this, the Council being satisfied that "it does not appear than any of the present vendors habitually hold large stocks on their premises."

A very important letter, dated the 30th ult., headed "Blackmailing," follows, drawing attention to an abuse which has grown up in the Settlements in the past year, having been previously practically unknown. The Chairman of the Council puts it in the following words: "I refer to the practices of several foreigners now in Shanghai, who either in their own name, or in the name of some company or firm, hold out inducements to natives to bring claims against other natives. They also undertake the settlement of disputes or rather the creation of them between natives and by their unscrupulous practices contrive to extort from Chinese, their so-called 'clients,' considerable sums of money, and there is very little room for doubt that they employ a system of threats, and trade on the fear which Chinese have of being taken before the Mixed Court at the instance of a foreigner under the auspices of his Consul." Sir Nicholas Hannen crushed that form of blackmail in the British Court as soon as it was brought to his notice, and though the U.S. Assessor seemed at first not to realise its infamy and its unsuitability to Shanghai, he has since come to a satisfactory arrangement on the subject with the Mixed Court magistrate, who showed unusual and praiseworthy independence and firmness in the matter.

THE EMPEROR.

1st Oct.

THERE is a very natural desire to know with certainty what has become of the Emperor, for there are very few people who believe that he has quietly acquiesced in the Empress-Dowager's usurpation, that he sits on the same throne with her when she gives audience to her Ministers, and that it is with his consent that his friends have been proscribed and murdered, himself deposed, and all his reforms rescinded. In the letter of the 23rd from our Peking correspondent that we published yesterday morning there is a very significant sentence. Our correspondent says: "Only the future can unravel the question of who has been the actual ruler of China the past three months. This we can soon know by the reversal or continuance of the reform programme heretofore attributed to his youthful Majesty." The programme has been, as we know, entirely reversed, and this surely indicates

that H.M. Kuang Hsi's influence has been entirely eliminated from the government of China.

But how? The original idea was, and many well-informed Chinese, high officials and others, hold it still though they are chary about expressing their belief, that he was made away with on the 21st of September. There is a theory that he got away from Peking with Kang Yu-wei, and has gone down to Hongkong in the *Ballaarat*, the idea being that the services of the *Bonaventure* would never have been given to convoy the *Ballaarat*, if she had only had an unimportant person like Kang Yu-wei on board. But in the first place he is not an unimportant person, and in the second place even a coolie who has taken shelter under the British flag is not to be forcibly taken away from under it. It would have been of no use to remonstrate and exact compensation if Kang Yu-wei had once been captured. The Taotai made that perfectly clear.

The contradictory telegrams that have reached us from Peking during the last week decidedly incline to the belief that the Emperor has been made away with. He is perfectly well; he is very ill and the provincial officials are ordered to pick out the cleverest doctors they know and send them to Peking; the stories of his illness are entirely false and are spread about by the Reform party. When Kuang Hsi's predecessor, Tung Chih, died there was precisely the same series of contradictory reports, the Empress Dowager not letting the truth be known until she had firmly settled the succession. We find in the *North-China Herald* of the 7th of January, 1875: "It appears from our Peking correspondent's Notes, although the illness of the Emperor from small-pox caused considerable uneasiness, the Imperial patient was already convalescent when the latest advices were dispatched... Later news from the capital, received yesterday, informs us that the Emperor continues to progress toward recovery." In the *North-China Herald* of the 14th of January there is no news from Peking at all, though the Emperor was actually dead then. In the issue of the 21st of January there is again no direct news, but the Editor says: "Our *Gazette* translations contain various decrees consequent upon the illness of His Majesty the Emperor. In token of rejoicing at his convalescence from the disease by which he has been 'happily attacked,' his Majesty confers dignities and donations, and exercises his royal clemency, in the most liberal and gracious manner."

In the issue of the 28th of January 1875 it is at last stated that the Emperor died on the 12th, and in the *Peking Gazette* of the following day appears the decree appointing Tsai Tien, whose eclipse we are now considering, to the vacant throne. An

Edict supposed to emanate from the dying Emperor was published at the same time, in which H.M. Tung Chih was made to say that the Dowager Empresses had selected Tsai Tien as his heir. He continued: "Our imperial successor is virtuously disposed and filial, and endowed with bright intelligence. We are assured that he will know how to accept with reverence the trust that is bestowed. Heaven who gives the people birth sets up a ruler for them, and makes him their governor and pastor. Let him exert himself continually with anxious painstaking and diligent awe. By making choice of his servants wisely* he will give the people ease, and will assure our great inheritance for ever. Let him, moreover, cherish with filial devotion their Majesties the two Empresses, and look upwards to console their loving hearts. It is equally our hope that our Ministers and servants, Civil and Military, will unite in upright and loyal efforts, each zealous in the discharge of his allotted duty, that thus they may uphold for our adopted successor a more and more glorious rule. If this be done, the cravings of our breast will be assuaged."

This is a very amusing decree, considering that poor Tung Chih was neither consulted as to his successor, nor knew on whom his mother and his father's legitimate Empress had determined to take his place. This decree alone is enough to show that the statements from the Palace that the Emperor Kuang Hsi invited the Empress-Dowager to assist him in the government, or that he was present at an audience two days after the first reports of his death, are of no value whatever as evidence. He may still be alive, but if he is, it is obvious that he has lost all power, and that all his own recent policy is being reversed wholesale. Our own relief, though we may be wrong, is, that he is only being kept alive officially until the Dowager Empress thinks she is firm in the saddle, when a sympathetic decree will be issued announcing that H.M. Kuang Hsi has been borne aloft on a dragon to be a guest on high. If he is alive and well, why do not the Foreign Ministers send in an undeniable request for an audience?

Since the above was written the Peking telegram has been received, stating that the Emperor "committed suicide" on the 22nd ult. This does not oblige us to alter anything that we have written. We fancy that most people who have any acquaintance with the pleasant ways of Oriental Courts, were convinced that the Emperor was dead.

* A quotation from the "Counsels of Kao Yao," *Shoo King*, Book III, ch. 1.

Reviews.

THE FRENCH MAIL PAPERS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26TH OF AUGUST.

THE most important political news to be found in the papers just to hand is the result of the by-election at Southport, to replace Mr. Curzon who resigned his seat to prepare for the more exalted post of Viceroy of India. Some time before the day appointed for the polling it was feared that the Government were in danger of losing the seat owing to the serious defection of the Liberal Unionists, and this state of affairs drew a letter from Mr. Chamberlain urging them to support Lord Skelmersdale, the Conservative candidate, and not be led away by the plea put forward in the Liberal interest that Home Rule was dead. According to Mr. Chamberlain Home Rule would exhibit renewed vitality if the alliance between Conservatives and Liberal Unionists showed any weak point, and he drew special attention to the fact that Home Rule had not yet been formally repudiated by any of the leaders of the Radical party, and he further warned the Conservative electors of Southport that nothing was more certain in politics than that the English Liberals will be forced by their Irish allies to take up Home Rule again. The personal merits of the Radical candidate, could not have had much influence on the result of the election judging from the description of him given by the *Saturday Review*:-

The most significant and damning feature of the Southport election is the fact that the Radicals put forward the very worst candidate they could possibly have selected. The electors had already declared in 1895, in the most emphatic manner, that they would have nothing to do with him. Turncoats are never beloved, even by the adherents of the new party they espouse, and in spite of their yielding to the strongest political convictions. But in the case of Sir H. Naylor-Leyland there has never been any question of a change of conviction. Even the Radical Press condemned his motives in deserting his party for the enemy's camp; and never before have stronger comments been made on the conduct of a politician than those which were freely expressed by the organs of the very party to which he went over. Nobody hesitated to exclaim that the baronetcy was the cause, and not the result, of the discontented Tory's secession: and so glaring was the coincidence that Lord Rosebery was driven to repudiate all responsibility in the matter. Just before the Southport election we even find a Radical journal advising the electors in the Lancashire division "not to buy a repentant and titled pig in a poke. . . . or they will find him once again changing his mind and developing into a Tory or Whig Peer." That is the opinion the baronet's own adopted side have expressed about him. A weaker candidate, or one more likely to be unpalatable to the level-headed and intelligent working classes of Lancashire, could not have been chosen. His past record was utterly against him, and the shrewd electors of Southport were scarcely likely to place any faith in the promises of such a versatile politician. Even the usual letters of recommendation, which are invariably provided by the leaders of the party, were not forthcoming on this occasion. Not one of the Liberal chiefs had a kind word to say for their Southport candidate.

There seems to have been a general opinion that the loss of the Southport seat was due to Lord Salisbury's weak and vacillating foreign policy. The *Daily Chronicle* plainly states:-

Lancashire has tolled the knell of Lord Salisbury's Government. An election has been fought fairly and squarely upon the foreign policy of the country for the past three years, and from the chief commercial county of England has come the ringing answer that the country is sick of it. Local issues were unimportant. Home Rule was set aside, except in Mr. Chamberlain's absurd

attempt to drag it to the front. Domestic legislation was only mentioned as a matter of form. The issue simply was—does the foreign policy of the Government command the confidence of the country? "To what do you attribute your splendid victory?" our correspondent asked Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland last night, after the declaration of the poll. "To the disgust of the country with Lord Salisbury's foreign policy," was the reply.

The late member for Southport has been the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He has been Lord Salisbury's mouth-piece in the House of Commons. Day by day he has expounded and defended the policy of the Government. He is personally identified with it in the most intimate manner conceivable. He has been rewarded with the highest Imperial administration office in the gift of the Crown—the Viceroyalty of India. The great honour done him is a distinguished compliment paid the constituency which sent him to Parliament, and has kept him there for years. He begged Southport to extend to his would-be successor the favour they had shown himself. Southport withdraws its confidence and roughly casts out the nominee of his chief and himself. It condemns Mr. Curzon; but much more it condemns in him the policy of which he has been the Parliamentary representative.

The *Times* tries to let the Government down as easily as possible, but yet does not disguise the fact that Lord Salisbury's foreign policy is answerable in some degree for the Government defeat:—

The electors of Southport have replaced Mr. Curzon by Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland. By a majority of 272 they have chosen to be represented in Parliament by this gentleman, who once, if we are to believe Sir William Forwood, sat in the House as "a Tory fossil of 'the prehistoric type,'" but who was converted a few years ago almost simultaneously to the merits of Home Rule and to the charms of the baronetage. In 1895 Mr. Curzon defeated this flexible politician by a handsome majority; now the beaten candidate has turned the table, and secured the seat against Lord Skelmersdale, Lord Lathom's son. As usual in such cases, there will be much speculation as to causes. Are they personal, or are we to consider the defeat of the Unionist candidate as a blow to the Government, and a sign that the country is changing its mind? We shall not attempt to answer with any precision, but it is fairly obvious that the new candidate had great local strength; while at the same time there are reasons for supposing that recent political events have disposed Lancashire in general, and Mr. Curzon's own constituency in particular, to criticise the Government with some severity. From the local point of view, Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland had been the defeated candidate last time; probably a hundred of Mr. Curzon's old supporters thought that a sufficient reason for voting for him now. For the rest, personal reasons may have counted for something; but it is, to say the least, remarkable that at this moment the seat of the official representative of the Government's China policy should have been filled by a member of the Opposition. Naturally, Lancashire does not like that policy. The people who live by cotton are anxious and alarmed if they see their great Eastern market in any way endangered. They have patriotically abstained from agitation, they have been willing to give the Foreign Office a free hand; but when a by-election comes in their midst, and they are asked to choose a successor to the actual spokesman of the Government in this very matter, it is not surprising that some of them should have gone round. Perhaps, too, we may reckon a few righteous souls indignant at the Government's surrender to the anti-vaccinationists. At all events, it is pretty plain that none of the latter gentry abandoned the Radical camp to vote for the Government which has recognised and respected their sacred right to spread epidemics.

Even the *Standard* is obliged to admit that the defeat at Southport is a warning to the Government, though it tries to make all possible excuses for the defection:—

The importance of the defeat at Southport need not be exaggerated; and in any case the

re-election, the other day, of Mr. Doughty at Grimsby is a very fair set-off to the failure of Lord Skelmersdale yesterday. Incidentally it may be remarked that the conduct of some of the Liberal Unionist leaders in South-West Lancashire, so emphatically disapproved by Mr. Chamberlain, is a poor return for the loyal support given by all but an insignificant minority of the Conservatives to the Party candidate in Lincolnshire. If we could suppose that Mr. Holden is really expressing the opinions of a large body of his political friends throughout the country, the situation would be serious. We cannot conceive that there are many voters in either section, even if they are temporarily discontented with the action of their Leaders, who would actually desire to see them replaced by a Cabinet formed from the Opposition. The alternative can have small attractions for those who defeated Mr. Gladstone in 1886, and Lord Rosebery in 1895. A passing dissatisfaction over particular acts or omissions is no sufficient ground for a general reversal of political principle, and for inflicting upon the country the disasters of a fresh term of Radical mismanagement. At the same time the feeling does exist, and it should be reckoned with. The Southport Election need not be regarded as a calamity; but it should be accepted as a warning. In so far as it is due to national, rather than local, politics, it emphasises the hint which has been conveyed to the Government from other quarters. It is a pity that the Session was allowed to close before Ministers had taken the opportunity to give the country a clear statement of its position in connection with Asiatic questions. It may be that the anxiety and apprehension which are felt over our relations with Russia and China are unfounded. There is every disposition to hope that our Foreign Office has taken the necessary steps to safeguard British interests, and to secure our fair share of influence in any arrangements that may be made for the future of the Celestial Empire. But if this course has been adopted, the public remain in ignorance of it. The Blue-books do not show it; and the statements of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Curzon were far indeed from furnishing convincing evidence on that all-important point. On the surface, what the elector observes is that other Powers are able to get what they want from the Tsungli Yamen, and that we apparently cannot. The mystery of the Peking-Hankow Railway concession, and the cancelling of the Newchwang contract, still remains unexplained. That all this doubt and indefiniteness would show itself at the polls was only to be expected. Electors cannot remain in a condition of perplexity and bewilderment as to the wisdom and firmness of those whom they have entrusted with power, without giving expression to their feelings by abstention, if not by actually recording a hostile vote. The sooner this uncomfortable uncertainty is dissipated, the better will it be, not merely for the general interests of the country, but also for the electioneering prospects of the Unionist Party.

When it is remembered how Mr. Curzon was harried in the House by enquiries as to the government's policy in China, and how persistently he burked such enquiries by inane replies that the government were not in possession of information which had been freely wired to London from China, it is strange to find the *Standard* compelled to deplore the fact that "the session was allowed to close before Ministers had taken the opportunity to give the country a clear statement of its position in connexion with Asiatic questions."

The *Daily News* is of course jubilant over the Radical victory and says:—

The special importance of this particular election, apart from its proper place in the general sense, is the revolt of the Liberal Unionists. How far the stampede, as the Americans call it, went, cannot, of course, be precisely determined. But it is quite clear that Mr. Holden's desertion was not merely personal. He must have taken a good many others with him. He was the Chairman of the Association, but the Association itself decided to support Lord Skelmersdale. The result has been made more significant than it otherwise would be by the personal inter-

position of Mr. Chamberlain. In an acrimonious and unscrupulous letter, on which we have already commented, he implored, or rather commanded, the Liberal Unionists to vote for Lord Skelmersdale. He imputed, as is his wont, all kinds of disreputable motives to those with whom he formerly agreed for adhering to the opinions which he had abandoned, and against the Radical candidate he did his worst. He forced Home Rule into the foreground, and declared that the first question for the electors was the unity of the Empire. He has got his answer, and we hope he likes it. For a man who notoriously regards politics as a mere game he plays quite astonishingly ill. If he had not interposed it might have been plausibly said that the Liberals won the election by dropping Home Rule. It would not have been true, but it would be difficult to refute. Mr. Chamberlain made it a Home Rule election. Mr. Holden had tried to put Home Rule away. Home Rule, he said, with perfect accuracy, was not a question for the present House of Commons to decide. It might be a vital issue hereafter. It was not a vital issue now. Mr. Chamberlain at once jumped upon poor Mr. Holden, and held him up to scorn. Home Rule, he declared, was alive and kicking. Everybody who voted for Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland was voting for the disintegration of the United Kingdom, the disruption of the Empire, and all the other terrible things at which Mr. Chamberlain himself aimed in his Radical days. There can, therefore, be no doubt of what Sir Herbert's success means. It means a victory for Liberalism all along the line.

The result of another important national contest is largely dealt with by all the leading papers, and that is the pleasanter one of the cricket championship for the year. The *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—

The season of 1898 has therefore gratified us to the full. Yorkshire's final smart victory over Sussex gives her the championship which she has thoroughly earned, as by the official system of reckoning, her percentage works out at 67.36 and no other county can possibly finish with more than 50. The credit belongs to every member of the eleven, from the man who takes first ball down to the whipper-in of the tail, if Yorkshire can be said to have a tail. In Lord Hawke she has a captain second to none; in Brown and Tunnicliffe, the heroes of the record stand, and in Mr. Jackson three of the greatest bats in the world; and in the colt Rhodes a bowler who has sprung at a bound into the extra special class. But it is not necessary to pick out individuals; the whole team is good for runs, down to Haigh and Hunter, while Yorkshire fielding is one of the sights that make life worth living. Yorkshire first is Yorkshire in the right place, but the result is all the more satisfactory in that she has had to fight for it. Kent, Surrey and Middlesex each had a turn at lowering her colours, and there have been times when it looked as though Surrey or another might after all slip ahead on the post. That is as it should be from the sporting point of view. At present, however, Surrey is only fourth, behind those two latterly invincible counties, Gloucestershire and Middlesex. The position of Gloucestershire is another most satisfactory feature of the season. At the end of her fixtures she is second by percentages, and no one who is behind her can now do more than catch her. It is excellent on general principles to see such an unexpected result as Gloucestershire ahead of Middlesex, Surrey, and last year's champion; it is peculiarly gratifying to welcome the revival of Dr. Grace's county, assisted by the veteran himself with top average of 47.54; and it is very pleasant to see a team of amateurs so prosperous. Ten amateurs and a professional wicket-keeper yesterday beat nine professionals and two amateurs, and, with no disrespect to Messrs. Jephson and Crawford, they are scarcely Surrey's stand-by.

The county championship has justified itself thoroughly; but it does not follow that the present system is quite perfect. A great deal may be said against the percentage arrangement. This year there is nothing to complain of, but one can see what might happen from the case of Notts, with her one victory, two defeats, and thirteen drawn games. Suppose it had been one victory, no defeat, and fifteen

draws; Nott's percentage would have been the full hundred, and Notts would most undesirably have stood first. Of course, apart from possible declaratory action by the M.C.C., the consensus of opinion would have overruled that; but it is not desirable to have enthusiasts arguing, as has happened before, that Surrey is really first, for instance, and not Lancashire. Points are perhaps, fairer after all. And another matter is the unequal number of games played by the rivals; no other county plays so many as Yorkshire, Surrey, or Lancashire. There are too many first-class counties now, and it would be well to delete two of them and make the other twelve play a full list of home-and-home matches together.

The *Times* has a very interesting article on the subject of which the following is an extract:—

The victory of Yorkshire over Sussex at Brighton decides the county championship for the year. Even if the Northerners had failed in this match, the simultaneous defeat of Surrey by Gloucestershire would have put the former county out of the running; but as, in spite of Mr. C. B. Fry's brilliant batting, Yorkshire has won the Brighton match, she also wins the championship, independently of what Surrey may do or might have done. It is not given to every man to understand the complicated system of marking by which, according to the rule laid down by the M.C.C., the championship is decided; but this year it happens that the issue is very simple, and there can be no manner of doubt that the best county has won. Yorkshire has played 26 matches, has won 16, and lost only three. Gloucestershire, which at present comes next according to the Marylebone scoring, has won nine and lost three out of 20; and Middlesex and Surrey follow quickly behind. On the whole, Yorkshire has played the steadiest game throughout the season, and has thrown away the fewest chances. For this steadiness credit must largely be given to the admirable way in which Lord Hawke has captained the team. Of late the county has charmed the lovers of sensational cricket by the performances of its two batsmen J. T. Brown and Tunccliff, especially in the match against Derbyshire, where they easily established a "record partnership," scoring the huge total of 535, not including extras, or 554 with the extras, before they were separated. Brown might have increased his score, but he was ordered to knock down his wicket in order to give time for the match to be played out. This was a hardship, robbing him of a good chance of making the highest score of the year and perhaps losing him a place in the "average" list; but the present law forbids a captain to "declare" except on the third day of a match, so that no alternative was possible. Several other Yorkshire batsmen have distinguished themselves, Mr. F. S. Jackson having scored a century five times and Lord Hawke twice; but an even stronger contribution to the success of the county has been the new bowler, Rhodes, whose "average" remains the best of all the bowlers in England who have bowled at all regularly during the season. He has delivered 1,000 overs in county matches and taken 126 wickets for an average of 13.84. This is even better than J. T. Hearne, whose record for about 1,500 overs is 14.53 runs per wicket.

The Home Press has been considerably exercised about the Cape elections, and much comment has been made on the speeches of Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the indiscretion of his partisans, which have led to a strong combination against threatened British supremacy, and an almost complete change in the opinions of a large body of the electors. The following is an extract from the *Times* leader on this subject which was quoted by Reuter on the 25th of August:—

However we may explain the fact, there seems to be now little doubt that the Bond is winning in the Cape elections. Several sharp disappointments have come about, and the Bond expects to be returned to power with a majority of five, or possibly ten. The curious thing, which may easily cause a good deal of inconvenience, is that the majority in the Legislative Council, or Upper House, is Progressive. That group of elections was con-

tested early in the year, and the Progressive wave was then strong. In a Council of 23 there is now a majority of five on that side. How will the two Houses work when the political preferences of the one are opposed to those of the other? It would be curious to inquire into the causes that have operated in this way, making the same people—for the franchise is the same—vote in two different ways within five months or less. But the more pressing question is, what will be the policy of the new Chamber and its Ministers? It is probable that, as the practical needs of the colony would be the same whatever party were in power, there will be little difference in the legislation proposed. It is probable, too, that the Krugerism of the Transvaal will continue to be a grievance to the Cape, and that, just as was the case before, Mr. Hofmeyr and his friends will, when bearing the responsibilities of office, find the Government of Mr. Kruger extremely difficult to deal with. As the situation in the Transvaal has not improved, as the redress of grievances is still refused, as the period of depression is not over, we may count upon seeing the Cape protesting and Mr. Kruger replying with his accustomed *non possumus*. Meantime, it is plain that the battle-cry so injudiciously chosen by Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, at the beginning of the contest—the battle cry of "the Queen's supremacy"—has been a positive hindrance to the party. As Sir Alfred Milner said in March last,—"Gentlemen, of course, you are loyal. It would be monstrous if you were not." This speech was delivered at Graaf Reinet, in answer to an address of the local branch of the Bond, which declared that it "repudiated with the greatest indignation and contempt" the charge of disloyalty—that is, the charge of wishing to sacrifice British supremacy. As Graaf Reinet has just returned Mr. Te Water by a very large majority, and thus proclaimed itself a strong Bond centre, it is worth while to call attention to this protest.

The result of the elections, as we learned from a Reuter's telegram of the 19th of September, was not so overwhelmingly in favour of the Bond as was expected when the above was written, as the majority of one was not considered sufficient to turn out the Government.

The following note taken from the *Spectator* is valuable as expressing the opinion of an eminent Frenchman who has had exceptional experience in the Government of Indo-China:—

M. Le Myre de Vilers, Deputy for Cochinchina, has addressed a letter to the French Minister of Justice, which has somehow got into the papers, containing charges of extreme gravity against the local Colonial Administration. He tells the Minister of Justice that he lately wrote to the Minister for the Colonies informing him "that several hundred Annamites had been summarily executed in consequence of the insurrection of Ky Dong." This was done without any legal sanction, and contrary to the Penal Code. He adds that in Cochinchina, when lately a sum of 1,900 piastres was stolen from the Lieutenant-Governor, his palace servants were arrested and tortured. "Forced by their sufferings, these unfortunate fellows confessed the crime of which they were falsely accused." The examining Magistrate, to make matters worse, soon arrested the real culprits and recovered 1,800 piastres out of the 1,900 stolen. Such acts, says M. Le Myre de Vilers, pave the way for the loss of the colonies. "The examples of Cuba and the Philippines prove it superabundantly." He therefore begs an impartial inquiry into the administration of justice in Indo-China. Coming from a man of so much authority in regard to Indo-China as M. Le Myre de Vilers, these accusations are most important. Asiatic rulers may practise arbitrary methods of this kind, but it is a foundation on which Europeans dare not build their rule in the tropics. Asia will suffer Europeans, though not even then gladly, if they are efficient and avoid cruelty and oppression. If, however, they become as great tyrants as those she breeds, their rule cannot endure.

We take the following Money Market note from the *Economist* of the 27th of August:—

There is nothing new to report either as to the condition or the prospects of the money market. Lenders showed a disposition to operate rather more freely during the early part of the week, and discount rates then dropped a little, but they have since become somewhat firmer, and now stand pretty much where they did when we last wrote. Loan rates also are practically unchanged, the movement of money in connection with the railway dividend payments having produced no appreciable effect. Attention continues to be centred upon the possibility of gold being taken hence for the United States, but as the New York market remains in an easy condition, there is nothing to indicate the probability of such withdrawals being made soon, whatever may be the case later on, when the New York and other reserve banks have to provide the money needed to move the crops.

Outposts.

CHUNGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE IRREPRESSIBLE YÜ MAN-TZE.

We are living in a cloud of rumours, more or less hostile, but to which no importance is attached by any one save perhaps a few nervous natives whose normal condition is probably one of mental anxiety. Yü Man-tze has contrived to let it be known that he intends to visit Kiangpeh with "thousands" of his devoted adherents, and that from that suitable place he will deal summarily "with Chungking and his enemies there." Foreigners and natives are alike under his ban, and of the latter the women who have recently been constrained to unbandage their feet are said to have earned his deepest displeasure! If the Emperor will only give him the authority, and, of course, the sinews of war, Yü Man-tze is prepared to sweep the country of her enemies and restore with even greater lustre the golden days of Yao and Shun. From all of which your readers will gather that Mr. Yü in addition to being a brigand of notoriety is also a braggart. He is not in the least likely to visit Chungking—at least just now. But he is unfortunately able to make things lively for people in his own and the adjoining districts. He seems indeed to be the chief authority, for the time being in the cities of Tatsu and Yung-chang. He is certainly hard to catch, for he is a practical coal-miner and, at the sight of danger from without, can retire into the bowels of the earth where not even H.I.M.'s soldiers can be reasonably expected to arrest the arch-Agitator. What is to be done? Your correspondent is fully convinced that the officials have not yet exhausted all their methods of capture; but it may be frankly admitted that ordinary plans will not suffice in this case. The magistrates must give a little more play to their well-known genius for getting hold of law-breakers before they will secure Mr. Yü. He not only knows that he is "wanted" by the police, but having the French priest in his own control he is bold even to arrogant defiance. In proof of the disturbed condition of that part of the country it may be mentioned that two or three days ago a French missionary was escorted into Chungking by a large body of soldiers, specially told off for this duty. Where all this agitation will end or when it not easy to say, but it is now high time that some really effective steps were taken to put an end to the imbrolio. It might be well for the mandarins and gentry to forego the luxury many of them are said to be indulging in of lamenting over the wickedness, of foreign nations and the weakness of their own, if thereby they can restore confidence and a sense of security to thousands of their nationals who are necessarily suffering from and hampered by a deep feeling of depression and unrest.

A FREE FIGHT

took place the other day at Messrs. Little's Hong between two sets of coolies interested in the delivery of certain goods

belonging to an outside firm. Some of the warriors did not come out of this row with a smiling face: indeed not a few of them retired from the battle with broken heads and seriously disfigured countenances. The pluck and interference of Mr. J. W. Nicholson, who was in the Hong at the time, put an end to the struggle, although the officials have since taken care that the strife is not renewed.

I am glad to be able to report

AN EXCELLENT HARVEST.

Good quality rice is now being bought for 1,000 cash per *tau*, and other produce is proportionally cheap. There has not been so capital a harvest in this neighbourhood for many years, and cheap, good prices are making homes happy that last year were in dire straits.

OUR SUMMER

has practically gone. A week ago we rejoiced in a splendid gale that brought up the rain clouds which have been with us more or less ever since. Country wells have been in many instances quite dry and unserviceable, while in one village, known to the writer, the natives were buying water at the rate of 40 cash per load! All that has been changed by the recent rains, and plenty of water is now everywhere available. Most of the foreign residents on the hills have returned to town and the usual plans are being made for the winter campaign of work. Some missionaries have already gone on to country towns, others are preparing to follow them, while the remainder of our community, both missionary and secular, are laying themselves out for grappling with their "daily round and common task" which after all make up the sum, and are, indeed, the glory of life. I must not forget to say in closing that there is

A REPORT ABROAD

that Wang, magistrate of Pabsien, has been dismissed from office, and that H.E. Jen, our friendly Taotai, has also been degraded one step in connection with the local disturbances. But I am too far away just now from my usual sources of information to be able to say whether the report is true or not.

8th September.

MOKANSHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Referring to native maps for the Chinese characters, we find 莫干山 pronounced locally Mohkōnsan, but as Giles is preferred Mokanshan may be considered the correct spelling for this increasingly popular summer resort. A visit there during the next two months will repay anyone who can spare the time; the cost is very little if you join a party with some one of experience to lead the way. Several of us left the steam launch as Tanghsi about sunset; a small houseboat, rowed during the night, put us into Sanchiaopu before breakfast; chair-carriers landed us and our effects on the mountain top in time for early dinner; space was cleared for our *pukais* in a cottage, nearly completed, and cold, sparkling spring water right out of the rocks made us forget for the time the very existence of such a thing as filters. As to appetite, things ignored on the way up were devoured eagerly the second day after the ascent. The long grasses and some fragrant shrubbery had been cut and dried for fuel and after the sights, sounds and smells of the Chinese cities below, it was a positive luxury to walk about and breathe in such "clear, serene and circumambient air." As the heavy dulness of the lowlands forsook our frames we strolled from place to place enjoying the scenery and occasionally meeting a summer visitor lingering yet and loth to leave, or finding some lot-owner busy building before the winter weather multiplies both difficulty and delay. A study of the temperature charts kept at the highest residence on the

mountains gives the following figures:—Maximum for July 89°; for August 82½°; for September 78°. Minimum for July 74°; for August 70½°, for September 68°. Regarding 3 p.m. as the hottest time of day the average for July was 84°; for August 82°; for September 78°. Observations at the same hours, day after day, showed very slight variations but rains in August reduced the readings perhaps more than commonly. A register of the visitors shows the names of one hundred and five persons. The lot owners so far as tested now number one hundred and three. The Association formed during the past summer elected a board of twelve directors who were to arrange for matters most important for the community. They have secured a landing place and let a contract for a resthouse to be finished before the next season opens. Prices have been fixed for chairs and carriers; charges for boats are still moderate. A prospectus or guide-book will soon be out with full and accurate information. The business men interested in the place have been very generous and fair-minded, the missionaries as a rule have been quite diligent and considerate of the common good. The natives about these mountains are happy in the prospect of increasing their incomes by serving summer visitors.

22nd September.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE USURPATION OF THE THRONE.

A curious bit of history has been recorded to-day. The Empress-Dowager has again assumed control of Imperial power, stated to be joint power, with the Emperor. But opinions from high authority give it that Her Imperial Majesty is placed in power because the Emperor is so ill as to give grounds for fear of the succession, in the near future. Rumours are afloat in profusion and have been for over a month past that His Majesty the Emperor is seriously ill and the step taken to-day seems to prove the correctness of them. The question of the Emperor's successor has never been settled, and the death of Prince Kung so recently before this important question had been decided throws the burden of a decision upon the Empress alone.

THE SUCCESSION.

Not that she is unwilling to assume it either, for rumour again has it that she has long since had a favourite for the place should it become vacant. But her choice was not that of Prince Kung and so she wisely made no choice until she could have full sway. It will be interesting to note what effect this important change will have upon the contemplated Imperial journey to Tientsin. Vast sums of money are being expended upon preparations for their Majesties visiting Tientsin, and both native and foreign residents are in a great state of expectancy there.

ANOTHER RUMOUR

which certainly has a foundation of truth, is that the Emperor is debating the question of making a change to foreign attire. A prominent Hanlin told me to-day that a number of high officials are pawning their valuable clothes as rapidly as they can, thinking that their value will greatly decrease should the court assume foreign attire. Personally I think the Chinese official costume very handsome and shall be sorry to see it relegated to the rear, but it really looks as if the change would be made, if not just immediately, then certainly at no remote day.

POOR CHANG YIN-HUAN.

Sir Chang Yin-huan of Jubilee notoriety is now in great distress. To-day his gates are officially (*Jeng*) sealed up, by the Military Governor, and he is taken into custody for malfeasance in office with a strong prospect of exile before him. The Emperor has been very favourable to him

and recently condoned some very serious offences, but this time his enemies seem to have secured information of such serious nature that even his lenient master has been obliged to punish him severely.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

Other officials stand in fear and trembling not knowing how soon their own corruption will be exposed and their degradation follow.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY.

The *Peking Gazette* almost daily has some memorials from Sun Chia-nai in reference to the Imperial University. This University seems to be the most constant and favourite topic of conversation in literary circles. Hanlins have been liberally provided with places on the native staff to teach the native classics, and the Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D.D., the President, has been making careful selections for the foreign staff. The language department is expected to open about the middle of October and the Medical Department about a month later. A Government hospital is to be started in connection with the Medical Department to furnish clinical instruction to the students. All graduates of the University in all its branches will be given Government diploma, rank, and official position in the Government service, immediately upon their graduation.

RETURNING TO TOWN.

The autumn is well upon us and the summer resorts of Peitaiho and the Western Hills are beginning to give back to us their sunburnt tenants. A few ladies can now be seen daily riding in carts in the streets. As yet these vile streets have not been improved in the least. Although we are told that all the streets in the Capital are to be macadamised, we see no step taken towards doing it. The natives are asking how soon the Peking cart is to be displaced by the jinricksha. We reply not until the roads are richshable. Imagine a richsha trying to pull through three feet of stiff mud!

LIFE INSURANCE AND SUNDRY MATTERS.

A good sign of the times is the increasing interest taken in life insurance by the natives. If a native policy-holder should die and his insurance should be promptly paid to his relatives a regular deluge of applications to that company would ensue. The new Austrian Legation is nearing completion and makes a fine appearance. We will have some nice buildings in Peking by springtime. Weather cool and delightful owing to frequent rains. Malarial fever very prevalent among the natives and to some extent in the foreign community. Roads and odours abominably bad.

21st September.

H.E. CHANG YIN-HUAN

is not as badly off as at first reported. It is true his house was searched and is still kept under surveillance but as yet no edict has come out degrading him or confiscating his effects.

THE COUP D'ETAT.

The Empress Dowager to-day receives all the high Peking officials. She sits upon a throne on the same level as the Emperor and to his left, thus asserting her superiority. It seems the reason for all the excitement of the past few days is that the Empress Dowager had word that the Emperor, in response to Kang Yu-wei and his brother, who have been secretly seen in nightly audience, had agreed to abolish all audiences of the Empress Dowager to officials and prevent her having the slightest interest in foreign or native affairs.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S COUNTER-STROKE.

The Empress Dowager in great indignation immediately moved into the city from Eho park and announced her intention to assume Imperial control. The Emperor, having no one by him to strengthen his previous decision, acquiesced. Then the two Kangs were eagerly sought for as well as some of their immediate following, as

conspirators against the Empress Dowager. It being known that Kang was a frequent visitor at Chang Yin-huan's house he was sought for there after his usual haunts had failed to reveal his presence. Chang was at the Tsungli Yamén having an interview with H.E. Minister Conger while his house was being searched, and upon his return found it surrounded by an excited mob. One of the so-called conspirators was found upon his premises but the so-called ringleaders, the two Kangs, have not at this writing been arrested.

THE ATTEMPT TO CATCH KANG YU-WEL.

The Empress Dowager being determined to have them, has ordered the daily railway traffic between here and Tientsin suspended, for fear, disguised as coolies, the Kangs might get far enough away to altogether elude her vengeance. It is said they will be promptly beheaded if caught. But as their circle of friends is very large and influential they may be hid until opportunity offers to get them safely out of the country.

RUMOURS OF ALL KINDS

are flying about thick and fast, some too ridiculous to give either the slightest credence to, others have doubtless some foundation. One thing is certain. In to-day's audience the Empress Dowager for the first time

SETS OUT OPENLY UPON THE THRONE and not behind a curtain as formerly. Rumour has it that the Empress Dowager was so enraged upon learning that the Emperor was actually considering the advisability of a change to foreign attire, that for that reason she assumed power. Some assert reform measures will be now shelved, others assert the reform movements already inaugurated have all emanated from the Empress Dowager herself. But only the future can unravel the question of

WHO HAS BEEN THE ACTUAL RULER of China the past three months. This we can soon know by the reversal or continuance of the reform programme heretofore attributed to his youthful Majesty.

THE HAND OF RUSSIA.

I have heard it stated that the Russians have through their agents instigated the Empress Dowager to the course she has taken, and that in the near future the English will not crow quite so loudly over their great diplomatic success, achieved in the retirement of the venerable Li Hung-chang from the Tsungli Yamén. Indeed a rumour received considerable credence last evening to the effect that Li had been made President of the Tsungli Yamén in the place of Prince Ching. I have just had this rumour contradicted at the residence of the ex-Viceroy himself.

LI WILL RETURN.

That he will return to power, however, may be safely predicted with his powerful friend the Empress Dowager again holding the reins of government. Some other important changes are expected in the Ministry of which I shall inform you as soon as they take place.

K.

23rd September.

ASTHMALINE.

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3rd Oct., 1898.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE COUP D'ETAT.

The air has been full of rumours the last few days regarding affairs in Peking, but it was impossible to arrive at any conclusion as to what the facts were. On Thursday the train was held up at Peking, which of itself was enough to create a panic and set free all sorts of suspicions and rumours. Most of them will doubtless have reached you ere this, and they may be passed by now. As the atmosphere clears up a little, the residue of fact in all the stir does not appear to be very much, but it is of great significance.

It appears to be true that the Emperor has abdicated in favour of the Empress Dowager. The edict is very brief and simple, and apparently is genuine. Whether there was an attempt on his life remains to be confirmed, though it is not improbable at the present crisis. The Empress Dowager was to assume authority on Friday, 23rd, and rumour has it that Li Hung-chang has been reinstated in the offices of which he had been relieved by the Emperor a few days before. This would be the natural course on the Empress Dowager taking the reins, unless she saw that it could not safely be done. As indicating the spirit at work, it may be stated that search is being made for several of the leading "progressive" men, and there is little doubt as to the result if they are found while the reactionists are in the flush of success. This is to be noted in contrast to His Majesty's course with those who merited his displeasure; and if there is any truth in the rumour regarding the attempt on his life, this faction is doubtless responsible for it. It is said by responsible Chinese that a eunuch attached to the Empress Dowager and Ex-Viceroy Li are the parties responsible for this whole affair. Knowing the friction which has existed between the Emperor and Empress Dowager, it is safe to say that she has been watching for an opportunity to assert herself again. It is a remarkable coincidence that the present crisis occurred when the British and the German Ministers, and Sir Robert Hart were all away from Peking. While the Emperor was moving in the right direction, it is easy to see that the time had not arrived for such radical changes as he has made and planned, and it seems evident that this opportunity was seized to bring pressure upon him, and possibly to create such circumstances as would cause him, either through fear, or of overwhelming sense of the difficulties he the situation, to embrace the step has taken. It is quite certain there we been full play of some sort; but we can only await further developments to understand its full significance. I understand that the British fleet is off Taku, and this will have a quieting influence upon the troubled waters. Preparations are progressing for the reception of the Imperial party, but present conditions in the Capital suggest the probability of the proposed visit being indefinitely postponed. All is quiet here, and few among the people appear to know of the disturbed state of affairs in Peking.

26th September.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

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6 alt

MANILA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Aguinaldo has scored. He has evacuated his positions in Manila in a most creditable manner. His soldiers marched out with colours flying, bands playing, and the men cheering; one moment the Americans, and the next the Filipinos—everybody is praising his discretion. He seized the opportunity to make a display and did it well. He made the very impression on the native population that he planned; that the removal of his troops was of his own volition and that he had made such arrangements with the Americans that it was no longer necessary to retain his forces within the city limits. As I indicated in my last letter, Aguinaldo complied gracefully with the ultimatum of General Otis. The time was up yesterday, Thursday, the 15th, but the rebel forces were withdrawn on Wednesday evening just before dusk.

This is the most important event that has happened since the Americans entered Manila and it occurred almost a month from the date of such entry. On Wednesday morning all sorts of rumours were rife as to what might happen. There were many men, Englishmen and Americans included, who believed that a fight was imminent and that the rebels would not leave unless compelled by bullets and bayonets. Those, however, in full touch with the situation had few fears of serious trouble. All day there was great activity in the rebel barracks, while officers were seen hanging here and there over the city. These movements aroused the Americans to watchfulness to prevent any kind of a surprise but none of the higher officers expected that any further precautionary steps would be necessary. Aguinaldo showed his kindly acceptance of Otis's demands by leaving Manila twenty-four hours ahead of time. He could have waited until Thursday afternoon or even until Friday morning the 16th, had he expressed a wish for more time, but without quibble or question he ordered his faithful followers to show to the Americans that he at least was not following a *mañana* policy.

By two o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th it became generally known that the rebels would probably march out with some style and show. Hence when, late in the afternoon, the troops began to move from the buildings occupied by them and form into line, large crowds of people, especially natives, with a sprinkling of foreigners, had collected at various points of vantage to see them march by. Those who watched were not disappointed. They moved out on both the north and south sides of the city at about the same hour. At the south side, i.e., south of the Pasig, where I saw them, fully 2,000 men were in line under arms. They marched down across the large open area that looks on the Luneta and then along the Calle Real through the Ermita and Malate out towards Paranaque. Three very good bands provided the necessary music, numerous flags, some of which were silken, gave colour to the scene, officers on horseback neatly uniformed and erect furnished military dignity and effect, while the rank and file of natives, most of them trudging along under heavy weights and often carrying two rifles, one old and one new, wearing broad-brimmed straw hats turned up in front, barefooted and marching in any step that suited them, yet ever smiling and seemingly happy, made the whole scene so picturesque and odd that the memory of it will not soon pass away. Viewed fairly and not too critically the impression created was certainly favourable. They marched in column of fours and kept their distance and line better than would ordinarily have been expected of natives who had been under arms and drilled for only a few days. As they passed along the streets, they would cheer, led by their officers, first

for the Americans and then for the Filipinos. This was a thoughtful and politic act on the part of the natives. It prevented ill feeling and had the effect of most friendly relations. The American soldiers cheered back heartily and, in several places, where drawn up for evening dress parade, saluted the insurgents as they marched through the American lines, and greeted them with loud and enthusiastic cheers. There was no sign of any friction. In one or two instances when the rebels were collecting and forming, there was some misunderstanding between them and the American sentries about the former passing armed through certain sections of the city, but these difficulties were not long in being straightened out so that all was peace and harmony at the hour of evacuation. The Spaniards were doubtless disappointed that the Americans had no fighting with the rebels, but all other foreigners as well as the Americans and natives were delighted at the happy conclusion of the day's incidents.

As the situation now stands the Americans are in complete possession of the entire city of Manila and suburbs. The insurgents have marched out to such distances that there should be no repetitions of the petty difficulties that have repeatedly arisen during the past thirty days.

Following this evacuation by the insurgent forces of their positions in Manila is another event of no little importance and possibly of far greater consequence. Yesterday, Thursday, 15th September, the Philippine Congress met and organised at Malolos under favourable auspices and in a decidedly successful manner. They had been called together by proclamation of President Aguinaldo and delegates came from all parts of Luzon and some of the other islands. Fully one hundred accredited representatives were present. The Assembly was presided over by the President who opened the proceedings with a modest, brief address. A large number of Americans and Britishers went to Malolos to witness the convening of the Congress. Amongst these was Consul Williams, who speaks very highly of the dignity and ability of the men forming the Congress. It is only frank and fair to admit that everybody was agreeably surprised at the appearance, self-possession, refined manner, and orderly demeanour that characterised the delegates. They behaved in the most up-to-date way. They conducted themselves and the proceedings as if they were veteran members of the British House of Commons or of the United States Senate. In short, the impression created was excellent.

Of course Malolos was gay. It was in holiday attire as it has been every day since Aguinaldo arrived. The residents were all happy, first because their town was selected as the Capital, and second, because so much money was being brought to the place by natives and foreigners who came from Manila and other points. The Congress will probably remain in session some days. All Americans and Britishers who visit Malolos are shown marked kindness by the insurgent leaders and by the common people. Suspicion may be present but it is not offensive. I should not forget to call attention to the fact that the Congress was made up of men from different professions. Only a portion of them were soldiers or of the fighting class. There were many doctors, some lawyers, men of large, landed estates, teachers, and merchants. All were well-dressed in stylish European clothes—stylish for the Islands, hardly for Piccadilly and Broadway. Committees were appointed for this and that purpose, at the head of which were placed men who were specially suited for the work in hand. While among these men there is a strong feeling that they can run an independent government, there is every reason to believe that the ablest and most influential natives, including Aguinaldo himself, realise that

such government would be hopeless unless under the protection of the United States. I should not be surprised if the deliberations of this Congress should include a petition to the American President to establish a Protectorate.

From the present outlook everything should remain quiet in the relations of the Americans and insurgents until we hear the result of the Paris Peace Commissioners' meeting. The only intercourse will be of an informal, diplomatic nature. If the Spaniards are allowed to reoccupy these islands, the natives will fight to the last and nobody will blame them. As between Spanish and native rule I am inclined to think that the latter might be preferable to the former, provided only some friendly Power would protect the islands from being swooped down upon and seized by Germany or some nation that would take the first opportunity to do so.

The United States forces have now been organised by new arrangements as required by promotion of commanding officers and the arrival of recent reinforcements. The entire body forms the Eighth Army Corps under command of Major-General Otis. This is separated into two divisions, respectively commanded by Major-General T. M. Anderson, and Major-General Arthur McArthur. The first division is made up of one brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Harrison G. Otis, U.S. Volunteers, and consisting of three battalions of the 1st Montana Volunteer Infantry; three battalions, 1st South Dakota Volunteer Infantry; detachments Batteries A. and D, California Volunteer Heavy Artillery; Light Battery G, 6th U.S. Artillery, regulars; Six troops, 4th U.S. Cavalry, regulars, most of whom are at Cavite.

The second division under General McArthur consists of two brigades. The first is commanded by Brigadier-General Samuel Overshine, U. S. Volunteers, and consists of three battalions 14th U.S. Infantry, regulars; 1st California Volunteer Infantry of three battalions; two battalions 1st North Dakota Volunteer Infantry, two battalions 1st Idaho Volunteer Infantry, one battalion 1st Wyoming Volunteer Infantry; Light Battery D, 6th U.S. Artillery, regulars, Astor Battery. The second brigade is commanded by Brigadier-General Irving Hale and consists of two battalions, 3rd U.S. Artillery, regulars; two battalions 18th U.S. Infantry, regulars; three battalions 1st Colorado Volunteer Infantry; three battalions 1st Nebraska Volunteer Infantry; two battalions 10th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; one battalion Utah Light Artillery, U.S. Volunteers, two batteries.

Aside from the above, the following regiments constitute the Provost Guard of the City of Manila, under command of Brigadier-General R. P. Hughes, U.S. Volunteers, Provost-Marshal General: 23rd U.S. Infantry, regulars; 2nd Oregon Volunteer Infantry; and 13th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. The Engineers, Company A, battalion of Engineers, U.S. Army, are attached to the second division of the Corps and report to General McArthur.

The total American land force now in the Philippines is over 15,000 men. Aside from these are over 2,000 in the vessels of Admiral Dewey's fleet. There is some typhoid fever, but in view of all conditions the health of the men is excellent.

Manila Bay, 16th September.

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5 aft

MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A NEW BOUNDARY COMMISSIONER.

When the Chinese Boundary Commission meets again this cold season, as it presumably will do, the British Commissioner will be Mr. J. G. Scott, C.I.E., instead of Mr. Thirkell White, who has accepted the position of Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, left vacant by

THE UNTIMELY DEATH

of Mr. G. D. Burgess on his way home to England on leave. Mr. Burgess had for several years held this the highest judicial post in Upper Burma, and, by his extraordinary ability and capacity for work, had produced law and order out of the chaotic confusion that characterised the decisions of the Burmese Courts on points of Buddhist Law, before the annexation. It is a significant fact that the appointment in Upper Burma carries with it higher pay than that of Judicial Commissioner in Lower Burma, and no doubt the work of supervision in the newer country is very heavy, and calls for constant care. Mr. Burgess worked from early morning till night, and there is no doubt that this unremitting toil, from which he never spared himself, was the cause of the ill-health from which he suffered latterly. At last he was obliged to take furlough, having been reduced to a mere shadow of his former self through acute dyspepsia, and on the first night out from Rangoon he was missed from the steamer. There can be no doubt that he fell overboard at night, probably owing to a sudden attack of dizziness, but the facts will most probably never be known, as none saw what happened to him.

MR. WHITE'S SELECTION

has given general satisfaction, as it is clearly the best that could be made without going out of the Province. He has officiated before during the temporary absence of Mr. Burgess, and has shown that he possessed all the qualifications necessary for the post. The

NEW BRITISH COMMISSIONER

on the Boundary delimitation requires no introduction. Under the name of "Shway Yoe" he has written a book on Burma—*The Burman, His Life and Notions*—which is well-known throughout the East. He has also served as Her Majesty's Consul at Bangkok, and has written valuable reports on the Shan States. Doubts are unofficially expressed as to whether the Chinese Government means business or not this year in marking out the frontier, and he would be indeed a bold man who would venture to forecast events in China, but, though it is probable that the Commission will not meet until December, there is reason to believe, so far, that the discrepancies of last year will have been got rid of, and the work will be proceeded with.

THE RAILWAY INTO CHINA

is decidedly looking up, owing to the large amount of public interest which has lately been aroused in it from the very unsatisfactory state of affairs in China generally. Whether the front door has or has not been slammed in our face appears to depend upon whether a person happens to be "a little Liberal, or else a little Conservative," but there is no doubt that, up to now, the back door is open, though the road to it is in sad need of repair. But there seems to be

SOME MISCONCEPTION

on one point, which may as well be definitely cleared up. It happens that a large amount of the trans-frontier trade comes from Yunnan via Momein and the Taiping river into Bhamo, which has for several hundreds of years been an important depot between China and India,

but nobody in his senses has suggested, at least lately, that a railway into China ought to start from Bhamo. Yet many of the remarks made by travellers, which are quoted against the railway, refer to this trade-route, and not to the one which is actually being taken. One remark of the late Mr. Baber is often referred to. He wrote a report of his journey from Yunnanfu to Momein only, and of that road he says: "I do not mean that it would be absolutely impossible to construct a railway. A high authority has informed me that if shareholders will provide money, they will always find an engineer to spend it. By piercing half a-dozen Mont Cenis tunnels, and erecting a few Menai Bridges, the road from Burma to Yunnanfu could, doubtless, be much improved." But on the very next page of his report he says: "The object should be to attain some town of importance south of Yungchang and Talifu, such as Shunning, from which both those cities could be reached by ascending the valleys, instead of crossing all the mountain ranges, as must be done if the Tingyueh (Momein) route is selected. This brings us back to the old project for a route *via* Theinnee, which Doctor Anderson allows has been recognised for centuries as a highway from China to Burma." The present Mandalay-Kunlon line goes through Theinni.

DR. MORRISON

in his charming book *An Australian in China*, is of course writing of the Bhamo route, so is Mr. Foster Fraser, the world cyclist, whose remarks are quoted as showing the extreme difficulty of a railway into China. Any stick is good enough to beat a dog with, and it is useless to expect those who wish to oppose this railway to stop and consider whether the travellers whom they quote are referring to the Bhamo route or some other. In nine cases out of ten it will be found that they have entered or left Burma *via* Bhamo, with which route the railway, has nothing to do.

BUT A GREAT POINT HAS BEEN GAINED by the decision not to wait for the further development of the railway to Kunlon before making surveys of the country beyond the Salween. The surveys are to be undertaken at once, and, not only so, but Mr. Bagley is to make them. He had just given up his appointment of Engineer-in-chief of the Mandalay-Kunlon line, and was going back to India, to the great loss of this province in railway matters. He was hoping, however, that the further surveys would be undertaken, and that he would be sent to do them, and he has not been disappointed. It is needless to say that Mr. Bagley has his heart in the work; he has persistently advocated the making of these surveys, and he is of opinion that, with the exception of the crossing of the Mekong, there will be no serious difficulty in the way of extending the railway, anyhow as far as Talifu. The work now to be undertaken will settle in a practical manner the question as to the character of the country to be passed through, and will show whether the Menai bridges and Mount Cenis tunnels have any reference to this route.

IN THE MEANTIME

work is being pushed on up the *ghauts* to Maymyo. The lower portion is completed and the upper *ghaut* ought to be ready by the end of the year, as it only consists of about 1½ miles of zigzag line. When this is done the rails will be completely laid as far as Gokteik Gorge, the bridge over which will be shortly taken in hand. Unless special efforts are made the line will not get through to the Salween at Kunlon Ferry until 1902, but, in the meantime, the country as far as Talifu will have been surveyed. This coming season it is hoped to traverse the country as far as Yinchow, 24 miles east of Shunningfu, and to get to Talifu in two or three years.

THE CHIEF DIFFICULTY

will be to determine where the Mekong is to be crossed, and how; but Mr. Bagley is a man of experience and resources, and may be relied upon to find the most practicable crossing. Talifu is within 100 miles of the Yangtze, but the country is little known, though there appears to be only one range of hills to cross, if the line is taken to the North. As the route as far as Talifu is fairly well-known, and as nothing against the practicability of an extension beyond has recently come to light, it is difficult to understand from what source Lord Salisbury drew the information which he recently gave the world that the difficulties have been found to be greater than was anticipated. We shall know more about the matter, definitely, later on. No doubt the Government of India is averse to a railway into China, and, from their point of view, this is only natural, as the opening up of a direct route from India into a country like China must increase their responsibilities, without perhaps giving an adequate compensation in return. There is now nothing more to be done but to wait for further light.

THE WORCESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(being, of course, naturally interested in China) has resolved that the railway should be made, not only to the Yangtze, but on to Canton, a matter of some 400 miles further. This is rather a tall order, but it does not do to prophesy; perhaps in a year or so we may be making surveys in that direction.

THE HON'BLE THE THEEBAW SAWBWA

(who must not, of course, be confounded with the ex-King of Burma, now a State prisoner at Ratnagiri) has gone to England to present in person a Jubilee jewel to Her Majesty the Queen. It is curious, but can hardly be called beautiful, consisting of a large triangular stone polished flat so as to appear reddish on one side and blue on the other. It is set in a circle of rubies and emeralds in native fashion, and is of no use to anybody. This is the second visit the Sawbwa has paid to England, the first occasion being necessitated owing to cataract, which was successfully operated upon. If the Sawbwa develops a taste for going to England every two or three years, the Government adviser who has to keep a watch on his revenues will have considerable difficulty in keeping them in order.

THE RETIRING VICEROY

is coming to pay us a visit in November, just before he hands over the reins of office to his successor. As loyal subjects, we shall all be pleased to see him, but what good purpose will be served by this belated visit, in return for the public money that will have to be expended, it is not easy to see. He will spend four days in Mandalay, and will hold a Durbar and see the sights, those that are still remaining to us unburnt, and will also be entertained on one day by the inhabitants of this city, probably at a Garden Party with Burmese boat-races in the Moat. The next Viceroy will certainly not be able to come till his term is nearly over, so that this pleasant trip seems likely to become settled as the final act of Viceroyism in future. However, I suppose we must not grumble. Nature has relegated us to a corner, and all favours, however small, should make us thankful.

OPIMUM SMUGGLING

into Burma goes on merrily, but it is becoming very doubtful if the game is really worth the candle. The seizure of any considerable quantity means so large a reward for the informer and arresting officer that information in important cases is generally forthcoming. The other day a seizure was made close to Mandalay of over 12,000 *tolas* of raw opium and over 8,000 *tolas* of opium oil

(a *tola* is one rupee weight) all coming into Mandalay by cart from the Shan States. The driver of the cart, and a Chinese, or Burmo-Chinese woman, the wife of a Mandalay Chinese, were convicted of possessing it and each sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, and the opium confiscated. From the proceedings it would appear that the woman was sent out to take over the opium, and bring it into Mandalay, when she was caught. This is playing it rather low down on the part of the real consignee, who was doubtless a Chinese, and whom one would like to see serving his time in place of the unfortunate woman. Chinese methods of dispensing justice are no doubt indefensible, but in a case like this I rather think that, in China, the punishment would have fallen upon the shoulders of the real culprit.

6th September.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE FAR EAST.

These is a lull in the excitement over Russia's doings in China. In fact there is a lull in most things, for the dull season has reached its dullest, and London is at its emptiest. Mr. Balfour is still here in daily attendance at the Foreign Office, but M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador, has not yet returned to London, and M. Lessar, his *locum tenens*, has apparently been by no means the most frequent visitor to Downing Street. Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, has, however, been there almost daily of late, and has often been closeted for long hours with the Acting Foreign Secretary. Whether their talk is of the Far East I cannot pretend to guess; but that Germany and Great Britain have a good understanding on the subject is evident, especially in view of the news which has reached us this week as to the probability of the Tientsin-Chinkiang Railway concession being granted to an Anglo-German Syndicate. I have not been able to learn much more as to the Anglo-Russian negotiations with regard to the Far East to which I have more than once referred; but that overtures for a workable understanding between the two countries in China have been made by Russia and are under favourable consideration by this country is beyond question, though it will probably be some considerable time before the negotiations have reached a stage at which it will be possible to make a public official announcement.

THE SOUDAN.

We are anxiously awaiting news of the advance upon Omdurman. I hear that Mr. Balfour, in the course of conversation a day or two ago, expressed a very confident hope that within a week's time we shall have news that the scene of Gordon's death has been wrested from the grasp of the Mahdi's successor, and is once more part of Egypt. If his prediction is verified you will have the news by telegraph long before this letter reaches you; and it would be useless therefore for me to speculate on the subject.

HEAT AND DROUGHT.

The long spell of what we call tropical heat in this country—and truly in regard to the amount of discomfort which we allow it to impose on us, it is worse than tropical, culminated on Monday, when the thermometer rose to over ninety degrees in London. Since then, however, it has fallen steadily, till yesterday it failed for the first time for about a fortnight to touch eighty degrees. It is not, however, the hot days so much as the hot nights that have bothered us, for these we are unaccustomed to, and we are most of us glad that they are gone. But the drought has not gone with them, and the East End of London

is suffering from another water famine. The East London Water Works Company, which were so roundly abused at and after the time of their failure to cope with the drought of 1896, have once more had to limit severely the supply of water to their customers. Their excuse then was that they had been hampered by the London County Council and others in the endeavour to increase their storage capacity. Since then they have added reservoirs which hold a thousand million gallons; but they cannot get the water to fill them. The grave danger of leaving the East End of London without an adequate supply of water may easily be imagined. As the *Lancet* remarks: "There is no denying that this, the third consecutive water famine which has occurred in a part of the metropolis largely occupied by a crowded and poverty-stricken populace, furnishes a more convincing piece of evidence as to the necessity for reinforcing the water-supply of London as a whole than all the evidence that has yet been taken before Royal Commissions, or will be taken."

THE TEN-YEAR BRIDGE.

The new bridge which crosses the Thames midway between Vauxhall and Lambeth bridges has been officially inspected and declared safe for the heaviest traffic, and Vauxhall Bridge has accordingly been closed. In a few weeks its demolition will be commenced. Then, five years later, when a new Vauxhall Bridge has been erected in its place, Lambeth Bridge will in its turn be destroyed and rebuilt. And then, after ten years of life, the temporary bridge which now opens up to southern London a direct way to the Gallery of British Art, Mr. Tate's splendid gift to the nation, will be broken up. With all our boasted skill in engineering we do not build bridges to last as they did of old. Vauxhall Bridge, now condemned, is less than ninety years old, and Lambeth Bridge—which was originally built by private enterprise—will be little more than forty years old when its time comes to perish. From west to east of London there is not now a single bridge over the Thames which is a century old and yet old London Bridge, though built on badly constructed piers, and though for centuries it bore the weight of a double row of houses, was quite six hundred years old when it was pulled down some seventy-five years ago. It had been cobbled and patched many a time, it is true; but was substantially the same structure which Peter of Colechurch built at the beginning of the thirteenth century.

MR. CURZON'S SEAT.

Another serious blow has been dealt at the Government in the result of the by-election for the Southport Division of Lancashire—the seat vacated by Mr. Curzon on his appointment as Viceroy of India. Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland, who, it may be remembered, received a baronetcy from Lord Rosebery, some three years ago, as a reward for his apostasy to Home Rule, has won the seat for the Liberals with an overturn of more than a thousand votes. The striking feature about the election is that the Chairman of the Liberal Unionist Association publicly announced his intention to vote for the Liberal candidate. He has come to the conclusion that Home Rule is no longer a question of practical politics, and he therefore feels at liberty to vote for the candidate with whose policy on other questions he, as a Liberal, is in agreement. There can be no doubt that his influence was sufficient to carry a good many other Liberal Unionist votes with him; but the general opinion and almost beyond doubt the correct opinion, is that the loss of the seat is due to dissatisfaction with Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, especially his squeezability in regard to China—a dissatisfaction which is felt perhaps more keenly among Conservatives than among

Liberal Unionists. This division of Lancashire, too, is a part of the country in which the leasehold system has pressed with exceptional hardness upon tenants; and there is no doubt that Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland's active support of the principle of leasehold enfranchisement gained him many adherents.

THE CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

With its defeat of Sussex on Wednesday—a defeat brilliantly secured within a few minutes of the time of drawing stumps—Yorkshire has made herself trebly certain of the County Championship. Even had she merely drawn the match she was sure of the premier honours; and as it turned out even a loss would not have affected her relative position, for Surrey, the only county whose score of victories approached her own, was simultaneously suffering defeat at the hands of Gloucester. But although the fight for the Championship is over there will be a splendid tussle for second place during the remaining few days of the cricket-season. Gloucester, by her defeat of Surrey, has already gone up into second place, and Surrey at best can only tie for the honour. Both, however, have a formidable rival in Middlesex, whose record since the early days of the season has been truly remarkable. In her first six matches she lost three without securing a single victory; but in the games played since she has scored a succession of ten wins only interrupted by a couple of draws. She has two more games to play, both with Kent—and should she win them both—a not unlikely feat—she will be assured of second place. There is, however, a not very remote possibility that Gloucester, Surrey, and Middlesex will all tie for second honours.

26th August.

THE UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEACE.

The Spanish-American war has, to all practical purposes, ended. Following the signing of the Protocol on the 12th of August by Secretary of State Day and French Ambassador Cambon, representing Spain, hostilities were at once suspended. The main points in this document, to which accession was demanded of Spain before this country would consent to discuss peace at all are these:—

- 1.—Spain shall relinquish all claim of sovereignty and title to Cuba.
- 2.—Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrões, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.
- 3.—The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbour of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.
- 4.—Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated.

Commissioners for the conclusion of a definite treaty of peace are to meet at Paris not later than the first of October.

Thus the war has closed with the achievement of results by this country that were in no wise contemplated when hostilities were begun.

A SUMMARY OF THE WAR.

War was declared by the United States to have begun on April 23rd. Its duration, then, was slightly more than a hundred days, within which time there were two sea battles and one by land. Commodore (now Admiral) Dewey's victory at Manila on the morning of May 1st destroyed the Spanish power in the Pacific. The battle of San Juan (on the outskirts of Santiago de Cuba) of July 1st, and 2nd, followed by the destruction of the four Spanish armoured cruisers,

Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo, and Maria Teresa on the 3rd of July led to the capitulation a week later of the city and province of Santiago. Less than 250 Americans were killed outright in the war; more than 3,000 Spaniards. A comprehensive review of the military and naval operations has many features of notable interest; I hope to send you such a review by the next steamer. There is no room for it now, for the pressing questions of the present and immediate future demand first consideration.

WHAT IT HAS DONE.

This three months' war has made startling changes in American opinion and has extended far the horizon of national interest. It was begun for humanity's sake, to relieve the Cuban people from the dreadful oppression and cruelties of Spanish rule. It has ended with utter contempt for the Cubans as a race. The American soldiers returning say that the natives are entirely unfit to govern themselves, are unreliable as active allies in warfare, and are by nature thieves. One soldier's remark that "we had rather shoot Cubans than Spaniards" expresses the common feeling.

ANNEXATION POSSIBLE.

Were it not for the fact that Congress last spring expressly disclaimed any intention to annex Cuba that would be the natural outcome of the war, for this country dares not take the moral responsibility for such government as the natives would likely establish and maintain of themselves. As it is, the stay of American military power in the island "until a stable government shall be established" is likely to prove more extended than was at first planned. It may be that the story of the English in Egypt will be repeated.

AS TO PORTO RICO,

that fertile island with its 800,000 people, a thousand miles from the southern shore of the United States, few had so much as heard of its existence before the war. Now it is destined to be at once a part of this country.

THE PHILIPPINES.

But present controversy throughout the country and future controversy among the Peace Commissioners is to centre about the disposition of the Philippine islands. That the United States will hold the city and harbour of Manila is certain; that they will take the whole island of Luzon is on the road to certainty; that they will insist upon the whole of the Philippine islands is probable. There is, indeed, a division of opinion in this country on the question, but the advocates of the whole are manifestly gaining, and no one doubts but that, in the end, Spain will concede whatever the United States may be pleased to demand.

As to

THE ATTITUDE OF THE ADMINISTRATION,

it has been impossible until very recently to predict. But the selection of the American members of the Peace Commission has shed some light on the matter. They have not been formally appointed, but their names have been authoritatively given out. They are William R. Day, Secretary of State; Cushman K. Davis, United States Senator from the State of Minnesota, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, formerly Governor of Minnesota and a lawyer of ripe experience; William P. Frye, United States Senator from the State of Maine, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who has served ten years in the National House of Representatives, and fifteen in the Senate and has participated conspicuously in most of the discussions of the great issues of the day; Edward D. White, of Louisiana, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who has been a United States Senator and who, by birth, residence, and

religion is fitted to understand intimately the Spanish national character; Whitelaw Reid, of New York, formerly Ambassador to France and one of the most active and best-informed men in American political affairs.

It is highly significant that three of these men—Davis, Frye, and Reid—are known to be favourably disposed to the expansion of the United States territory. Neither of the others is vehemently opposed to extension but they represent in a measure the opposition.

THE TENDENCY TO IMPERIALISM.

This general willingness on the part of the American people to take far distant territory, with the responsibilities that accrue with it, is at the same time surprising and yet inevitable. Surprising, in that it is in direct opposition to the principles laid down by Washington, the Founder of this Republic, and adhered to through more than a century; inevitable, since the American manufacturer has just learned that he can compete with men of other nations in the markets of the world, and it is plain that to keep these markets open to him, the United States must take a place with other nations in dealing with the affairs of the world and must be in a position to have its claims and demands given attention to.

THE ANGLO-SAXON "ENTENTE."

This largely explains the recent creation of a fraternal spirit between Great Britain and the United States, though the sentiment of gratitude that the favour of England was given to the United States when Germany and France were smiling upon Spain has, of course, its part. England's general policy of an "open door" to all nations meets the strong approval of the United States now, and that, curiously enough, when the United States are by long custom a "closed door" country to other nations through the high protective tariff.

America is already interested in the outcome of China's trouble and the possession of the Philippines would increase this interest tenfold. But how far this country would go in support of England is problematical. The United States have never had a war in whose beginning commercial questions had any bearing, so there is no precedent.

THE FAR EASTERN QUESTION.

Meanwhile it is impossible to learn just now what is the latest phase in the crisis. Two things of exactly opposite tenour are put forth as facts. One is that the Anglo-Russian relations are more strained than ever and that a rupture is close at hand. The other is that Great Britain and the Czar have reached a complete agreement and that Lord Salisbury has abandoned the policy of an open door and China will be partitioned forthwith, Russia and Great Britain dividing the lion's share.

WISDOM AFTER THE EVENT.

A shrewd American observer has this to say to-day regarding the advantage to England of an alliance with Japan.

"All British and American students of the Far East problem are now agreed that the British Foreign Office made a grave mistake in not preventing the war between Japan and China. So marked at the time was the predominance of British influence in Peking that the Tsungli Yamén could have been easily induced to make such timely and generous concessions in the matter of Corea as would have stopped the outbreak of hostilities. The mere renunciation of China's historical claim to suzerainty over the Hermit Kingdom would have sufficed to have restrained Japan from war, but, as the event has shown the Tsungli Yamén might, with advantage, have gone further and permitted the Japanese to become, practically, masters of Corea. They would have been neighbours infinitely less dangerous than are the

Russians, for a long time would have elapsed, doubtless, before the assimilation of Corea was completed, and before the Mikado felt at liberty to menace the integrity of the Middle Kingdom. The mistakes committed by Great Britain, however, did not terminate with the failure to avert the contest between China and Japan.

"Another opportunity was missed when in the spring of 1893 the Shimonoseki treaty was concluded. Two courses were then open to Lord Rosebery. First, as having at his disposal the largest naval force in the Far East, he could have taken the principal part in requiring a revision of that treaty and the exclusion of the Japanese from the Asiatic mainland. He would thus have established British influence more firmly than ever at Peking and would have left China under no obligations to any European power, except Great Britain. The alternative course was, by defeating the revision of the treaty demand by Russia, Germany, and France, to win for England the eternal gratitude of the Japanese and to erect in Manchuria an almost insuperable bulwark between Russia and the Middle Kingdom. Lord Rosebery did neither of these things. He did nothing and the result is the extinction of British influence at Peking, the partial partition of China and a general state of things in the Far East for which a thorough remedy seems hardly possible and for which palliatives only may be sought. Even palliatives must be applied promptly, if at all. To wait until a Russian railway is running to Port Arthur would be to court collision with land forces so overwhelming that even the Japanese, brave as they are, and near as they are to their base of supplies, would scarcely be able to make a stand.

ENGLAND SHOULD ALLY HERSELF TO JAPAN.

"On the other hand, there is no doubt that the Japanese army, backed by the Mikado's considerable fleet and by the sea power of Great Britain, could expel the Russians from Port Arthur, take possession of Manchuria, and postpone for some years, at least, the accomplishment of the Czar's designs on China. With Russia's influence once subverted at the Chinese capital, the dread of French aggression in Southern China would vanish and the value of Germany's lease of Kiaochow would be reduced to next to nothing. Another lease of life would be granted to the Manchu dynasty and the internal development of China would be prosecuted under British auspices.

"Assuredly the United States have nothing to lose and much to gain by a coalition between England and Japan that should check the progress of disintegration from which China is now suffering and that should keep the largest possible section of that country open to American trade."

Boston, 29th August.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 21st September, 1898, at 4.30 p.m.

Present:—Messrs. J. Welch (Chairman), E. A. Hewett, R. Inglis, J. Prentice, M. Rohde, E. Shellin, A. P. Stokes, the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary.

The Summons calling the meeting is taken as read.

The Minutes of last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for the past week is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Return of Prisoners apprehended: and police daily reports for the past week are submitted.

Sanitary Department.—In accordance with the provisions of Resolution IX passed at the last Ratepayers' Meeting it is decided to notify the Public of the Council's intention to take over the whole of the night-soil collection throughout the Settlement from the 1st January next. The following arrangements in connection with this work are approved:—

The supervision of the cleaning, scavenging, and watering of roads will from the 1st October next be carried out by the Engineer's Department. The Sanitary Department, thus relieved, will, during the ensuing three months make every preparation for the adequate supervision of the entire night-soil removal. The present contract for night-soil removal expires on the 31st December and tenders for the new contract will be called for without delay, tenderers to submit proposals either for the Settlement as a whole or separately in three districts, before the 1st December next.

The following correspondence is submitted, and ordered to be published:—

Dead bodies in the Settlements.—

Shanghai, 18th August, 1898.

SIR,—The attention of the Council has been drawn to the very large and noticeable increase which has been recorded by the police during the present year in the number of dead bodies of natives found in the streets of the Settlements. The number for the past four years, referring to the first six months in each, are respectively as follows:—

1895	115
1896	104
1897	107
1898	207

and the Council would ask that the attention of the Taotai be called to this deplorable state of affairs.

The bodies are as a general rule those of beggars and paupers whose death may be directly attributed to starvation and there can exist but little doubt that the largely increased rate of mortality amongst these unfortunates is due to the withdrawal by the last Mixed Court magistrate of that financial support which in former years was accorded to the Sinza Refuge and other charitable institutions from the fines of the Court.

On behalf of the Council I have therefore the honour to ask that H.E. the Taotai be requested to give this matter his earnest attention with a view to remedying a state of affairs which cannot but be regarded as reflecting discredit on the local native authorities.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. WELCH,
Chairman.

O. STUEBEL, Esq.,
Consul-General for Germany and
Senior Consul.

H.M.F.M.'s Consulate General,
Shanghai, 14th September, 1898.

SIR,—On behalf of my Colleagues and myself, I have the honour to forward to you translation of a dispatch from the Taotai about dead bodies lately found in the streets of the Settlement.

This communication, I think, closes the question in a very satisfactory way.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,
JOAQUIM MARIA TRAVASSOS VALDEZ,
Consul-General for Portugal and
Senior Consul.

To J. WELCH, Esq.,
Chairman of the Municipal Council for
the Foreign Settlement.

TRANSLATION.

REPLY FROM TAOTAI TO SENIOR CONSUL.

SIR,—On the 8th day of the 7th moon, (24th August 1898) I received a dispatch from Dr Stuebel, the former Senior Consul, informing me that on 18th August 1898 he received letter from the Municipal Council, stating that

destitute persons and beggars are now frequently found dead in the streets of the Settlements, the reason for so happening is because previously there had been money grants from the Mixed Court fines to the Sinza Refuge and to other charitable institutions, now that these grants have been stopped by the preceding Mixed Court Magistrate, dead bodies are frequently seen in the streets of the Settlements, and the Council requested him, the Senior Consul, to ask me to deal with the matter. He therefore enclosed a copy of the Council's letter and desired me to attend to it and reply to him what measures would be adopted. In reply, I beg to inform you that I have ordered the Mixed Court to resume the money grants from fines of the Court to the Sinza Refuge and other charitable institutions in the same manner as before the time of Magistrate Chang, so that all beggars and destitute persons in the Settlements may be sent to the Sinza Refuge and other charitable institutions to be properly cared for and not to go on unheeded as recently. Having directed the Court to report the measures it has taken on the matter, I make this reply for the knowledge of the Senior Consul and for information (of the parties concerned).

A necessary dispatch.

Seal of TSAI TAOTAI.

Dated; Shanghai, 10th September, 1898.

Esta conforme.

H. A. PEREIRA.

Interprete.

Amended Bye-laws.—

Shanghai, 23rd August, 1898.

YOUR EXCELLENCY.—I have the honour to forward to you a copy of two new and amended bye-laws which it is proposed shall follow and take the place of respectively, Bye-laws 8 and 34 attached to the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai, north of the Yangkingpang.

In accordance with Article XI of the aforesaid Land Regulations these alterations were passed by the Ratepayers of Shanghai, in special meeting assembled, on the 11th March last, they have been duly published, and I am now informed by the Consul-General for Germany, in his capacity of Senior-Consul under date 12th instant, that they have received the assent of the local consular body.

There yet remains before the final embodiment of these much needed reforms in the existing code of Bye-laws, the sanction of the Ministers of Foreign Powers having treaties with China, and I have the honour to request that you may be good enough to lay the accompanying draft before your Colleagues, and obtain an expression of their formal agreement thereto.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency.

Your obedient servant,

J. WELCH,

Chairman.

DON BERNARDO DE CÔLOGAN,
Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M.
The King of Spain, and Doyen
of the Diplomatic Body, Peking.

Legacion de España en China y Siam,
Pékin, le 10 Septembre, 1898.

MONSIEUR.—Aussitôt que j'ai reçu votre lettre du 23 Août, je l'ai soumise à la connaissance du Corps Diplomatique et je puis avoir aujourd'hui l'honneur de vous informer que tous les Représentants étrangers à Pékin ont approuvé les deux nouveaux articles et amendements aux "Regulations" des Foreign Settlements au nord du Yangkingpang, auxquels votre sus-dite lettre se réfère.

Agréez, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de ma considération très-distinguée.

BERNARD J. de CÔLOGAN.

Monsieur JOSEPH WELCH.

Président du Conseil Municipal du
Foreign Settlement, Shanghai.

Acetylene Gas.—

Fire Insurance Association of Shanghai.

Shanghai, 12th September, 1898.

SIR.—The attention of my Committee has been drawn to advertisements in the local press offering for sale a new illuminant known as acetylene gas. Inasmuch as the use of this gas is attended by great danger from fire, and as carbide of calcium, from which it is manufactured, is itself a very hazardous

article, I am instructed to enquire whether the Council would not feel called upon to impose restrictions upon the storage and sale of these articles within the settlements.

I am further instructed to submit to the Council herewith a copy of the Australian Insurance and Banking Record for July, on page 468 of which will be found a short article dealing with the subject. I shall be glad if you will return this periodical when done with.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

GEO. D. SCOTT,

Secretary.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Municipal Council,
Shanghai, 22nd September.

SIR.—Your letter of 12th instant has received the careful attention of the Council, and full enquiry has been made into the question of the legal sale of Acetylene Gas. As a result of such enquiry, the Council is of opinion that the sale of this illuminant does not involve any danger to the public so long as no large quantities are stored in any one place, and it does not appear that any of the present vendors habitually hold large stocks on their premises. Under Bye-law XXXIII attached to the Land Regulations, the Council has power to recover penalties from any persons upon whose premises explosive or dangerous merchandise shall be found in any large quantity; and with reference to Acetylene Gas, I am directed to say that the Council will in every case proceed against individuals who may be reported and found to be violating this Regulation.

I return your periodical which deals with this subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

G. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
SECRETARY, Fire Insurance Association of
Shanghai.

Blackmailing.—

Municipal Council,
Shanghai, 30th August, 1898.

SIR.—I have the honour to address you on a question which has been brought to the notice of the Council frequently during the past 6 months. I refer to the practices of several foreigners now in Shanghai, who either in their own name or in the name of some company or firm hold out inducements to natives to bring claims against other natives. They also undertake the settlement of disputes or rather the creation of them between natives and by their unscrupulous practices contrive to extort from Chinese, their so-called "clients," considerable sums of money, and there is very little room for doubt that they employ a system of threats and trade on the fear which Chinese have of being taken before the Mixed Court at the instance of a foreigner under the auspices of his Consul.

The police who are on daily duty in the Mixed Court have made notes of several such instances as I have mentioned, and have also made enquiries which bear out my remarks.

It is not known that these men have up to the present committed any criminal offences and proof would be exceedingly difficult but the Council in communicating on the subject through you with the Consular Body feels how great would be the value of the individual efforts of the Consuls in discountenancing the system among their respective nationalities.

By so doing not only will the Chinese community be benefited but a severe check will be put upon this system which can only lead to the discredit of foreigners.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. WELCH,

Chairman.

O. STUEBEL, Esq.,
Consul General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

Consulat-General de S. M. T. F.,
Shanghai, le 21st September, 1898.

SIR.—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 30th of August last about some practices of certain foreigners at the Mixed Court.

Your communication was placed before the Consular Body who desire me to state in reply that they are of the opinion that the judgment recently rendered by the Mixed Court in the case of the American Mercantile Collection Agency versus Wei Kaei-ki (see *North-China Daily News* of 13th September, 1898) settles satisfactorily the question.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOAQUIM MARIA TRAVASSOS VALDES,
Consul-General for Portugal and
Senior Consul.

J. WELCH, Esq.,
Chairman of the Municipal Council for
the Foreign Settlement, Shanghai.
The Meeting then adjourns.

The annexed report is submitted, and ordered to be published with the foregoing minutes:—

Police.—Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Police during the week ending 24th September, 1898.—

Offences.	No. of apprehensions.
Arson	3
Breach of Municipal Regulations	15
Burglary	1
Cutting and Wounding	1
Furious riding or driving	6
Gambling	3
Larceny from dwellings, &c.	35
Miscellaneous cases	331
Ricshas Licences suspended	336
" " confiscated	27
Wheelbarrow " suspended	3
Handcart "	3
Beggars, Hawkers, and Ragpickers	262

Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police 1,153 || Chinese dead bodies found in streets | 7 |
| Stray dogs captured | 136 |

PIERRE B. PATISSON,
Captain-Superintendent.

THE SHANGHAI ENGINEERING, SHIPBUILDING AND DOCK COMPANY, LD.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Friday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. H. Mandl and Co. Kiangse Road. The chair was occupied by Count Butler and there were also present Messrs. O. Meuser, O. Middleton, and Chun Fai-ting (directors), J. Blechinden, (general manager) W. B. O. Middleton, E. W. Clements, J. C. Leonard, D. F. Robertson (Nagasaki), G. Pilkington, R. A. Orl, J. West, H. G. George, A. H. Maertens, C. Overbeck, and R. J. Macgowan (secretary), representing 2,009 shares.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen.—We have more than two thousand shares represented and I think we may proceed with the meeting. We have considerably more shares represented than are necessary to form a quorum so I will call on the secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The notice having been duly read,

The Chairman said.—With your permission we will take the minutes of the first meeting as having been read, as they have already been circulated; and I think we may take the report and accounts as read for they have also been circulated among the shareholders for a considerable time. During the year under review we have had a good many difficulties to contend against which have retarded the completion, and added to the cost, of the dock. The Coffordam gave way on three occasions; the first two breaks were easily repaired, but when, in August, last year, the water was pumped out, it was found that the construction was not strong enough to withstand the pressure of the mud, and almost one-third of the dam burst. This necessitated the construction of an inner dam, of much stronger build, which has been perfectly successful. Last autumn and early in the spring of this

year we experienced several unfortunate landslips, which made it necessary to do the greater part of the work twice, and in some instances thrice, over. Your Directors have from time to time secured the best professional advice obtainable, and happily these difficulties have been overcome; the photographs on the table will show you that the work is now nearing completion, and much further progress has been made since these views were taken. More than nine-tenths of the bottom is piled and concreted; the piling of the sides is nearly finished, the caisson is well in hand, and the pumps and pumping engines are fixed in position. We confidently expect by the end of this year to be able to flood the dock and float the caisson into position. Then the work of removing the cofferdam will begin, and be completed, we trust, in about six weeks. The greater part of our machinery is now erected, and we are already doing a good deal of work in our new shops, especially in the Boiler yard and Blacksmith's shop. We have had one steamer alongside our wharf for repairs which were satisfactorily effected. We are also building for the Customs the new Tungsha lightship, which is now ready for launching. Turning to the statement of accounts it will be observed that the net earnings for the year are smaller than those shown in last year's accounts. This is partly due to the fact that a great deal of this work done for the Dock at our Yangtseepoo works has been charged at cost price, besides which our foreign staff has necessarily been larger than would be required for present operations, but is none too large in view of the fact that we are expecting in the very near future to be engaged on ship work. For this it has been necessary to engage foreign heads of departments. The drawing office staff has been constantly employed, as enquiries must be answered, and we have not the advantage that older offices enjoy of a large stock of drawings to make use of. Against the expiry of the lease of our present Yangtseepoo premises, your Directors are making arrangements to lease more convenient premises nearer the English Settlement, on very reasonable terms. If any shareholders would like to ask any questions I shall be happy to answer them, and if they are of a technical nature Mr. Blechynden, who is present, will do so.

No questions being put,

The Chairman moved that the report and accounts as printed and circulated be adopted.

Mr. O. Meuser seconded and the resolution was carried.

Mr. C. Overbeck proposed and Mr. A. H. Maertens seconded the re-election of Mr. O. Middleton as director. Carried.

Messrs. Wilmer Harris and R. Eastlack were re-elected auditors of the company on the motion of Mr. E. W. Clements seconded by Mr. Pilkington.

The business of the ordinary meeting terminated and the shareholders resolved themselves into an extraordinary general meeting to discuss the following resolution—

"That the balance of the Ordinary Shares at present unallotted shall be forthwith issued numbered from 6,201 to 7,500 inclusive and that such shares (being the second issue of shares) shall be entitled to a Preferential Dividend at the rate of Seven per centum per annum on the amount thereof payable out of the profits of each year. Whenever the profits of the Company in respect of any one year shall be more than sufficient to pay the preference dividend aforesaid and also a dividend for such year at the rate of seven per centum per annum on the first issue of the ordinary shares, the holders of the second issue of ordinary shares shall be entitled to participate in the surplus (of the amount appropriated for dividend) *pari passu* with the holders of the first issue of ordinary shares."

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, before proposing the special resolution which we have met to consider, I have one or two brief remarks to make. It has for some time been no secret that we required further funds. The landslips that occurred while building the dock, which I have already referred to at the ordinary meeting, have naturally swallowed up a good deal of money, but your directors have purposely delayed coming to the public till the accidents just mentioned had been fully repaired, and they had thorough confidence in the stability of the work. The Dock being now so near completion we no longer hesitate to come before you with a scheme for raising the funds necessary to finish the undertaking, and we trust we shall receive the hearty support of the shareholders. Various plans for raising the money have been considered, and your Directors finally decided that it would be to the best interests of the Shareholders and the Company to issue the balance of the Ordinary Shares under the conditions mentioned in the resolution. Regarding the Preferential Dividend, the Board desires to impress upon the Shareholders (and the investing public), that they will consider it their duty to declare the dividend, should the profits be sufficient, before putting anything to reserve or writing anything off property account. I may point out that the profits for the last two years, though we have been working under great disadvantages in our confined quarters at Yangtseepoo, have been sufficient to pay such a dividend, so that the 7%, though not guaranteed, may be looked upon as a certainty. It is proposed to call up the amount of the shares as follows:—Tls. 25 on application, Tls. 25 on allotment, Tls. 25 on 6th January and Tls. 25 on 6th February. The shares will rank for dividend as from 1st November on the whole one hundred taels, although not half of that amount will then have been actually paid up. The lists will close on the 1st of November. Before proposing the resolution I shall be happy to answer any questions on the subject which shareholders may wish to ask. I may further add that we could originally—if we had thought we should have had any such serious accidents—have easily obtained all the capital as the shares were over-applied for, but we naturally thought it to the greater advantage of the shareholders to issue only what appeared necessary at that time. In the present state of the money market and the shares of the company being at a discount, which I hope will not be for long, we came to the conclusion that the best way to raise the necessary fund would be to issue the balance of the shares—and I hope all the shareholders who are present, and all the others who are not present, will support us, because, to tell the plain truth, we must have the money. It is not much, and if anybody who understands such matters will go down to the dock and look at the work, if he is a professional man he will say it did not cost more than it ought to have cost for the work that has been done.

Mr. D. F. Robertson (Nagasaki): Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—As a shareholder from a distance I wish publicly to express to you the opinion of one who is not an expert but who visited the works the other day, and I would wish the shareholders to thank you gentlemen for the way you have carried on the undertaking in the face of the most obstinate difficulties. There is no question in my opinion about its ultimate success. What you have said will be found to come out exactly as you have stated, and I am certain if the shareholder understood the situation your preference shares would be more than applied for; and even if not I am sure if you go to the debenture market there is no doubt your success will be assured. I thank you for keeping as out of the pawnbroker's

hands and for giving us the privilege of taking the issue up as preference shares (hear, hear).

The Chairman—I thank you very much for the kind words you have said. Your Directors and the General Manager, and the whole staff have done their best for the interests of the shareholders. I now propose the special resolution.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Chun Fai-ting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman—An extraordinary meeting to confirm this resolution will be held on Tuesday, October 18th, at four o'clock p.m. in this room. I thank you very much for having attended these meetings and I declare the meeting closed.

Report.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

REPORT

For presentation to the Shareholders at the twenty-fifth ordinary meeting to be held at the Society's Offices at noon, on Thursday, the 20th October, 1898.

The Directors have now to submit to the Shareholders a Report of the business of the Society for the year 1897, and for the six months ending the 30th June, 1898.

1897.—The net Premium collected for the year, after deducting Returns and Reinsurances, amounts to \$1,925,714.80. After providing for a bonus of 20% on Contributions paid in May last, there remains at Credit of working account a balance of \$415,933.85 as per annexed statement.

From this sum the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of \$17 per Share, equivalent to 34% on the paid-up Capital of \$50 per share, and an addition to the Reserve Fund of \$40,000 raising the Reserve to \$1,300,000. The balance remaining of \$205,933.85 they propose to carry forward and thus close the account for the year 1897.

1898.—The position of the Society for the present year, as far as it can be ascertained, is as follows:—

Balance of Working Account to the 30th June as per annexed statement...	\$ 874,132.12
Add estimate of Premium to 30th September	\$ 550,000.00
	\$1,424,132.12
Estimate of Losses to pay	500,000.00
	\$ 924,132.12

Directors.—Since the last General Meeting Mr. G. B. Dodwell has resigned his seat and Mr. E. S. Wheeler has joined the Board.

In accordance with clause 86 of the Articles of Association, Mr. H. L. Dalrymple and Mr. N. A. Siebs retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—Messrs. J. H. Cox and W. Hutton Potts retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

C. S. SHARP,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1898

Dr.	\$
To Working Account, balance on 30th June, 1897.....	674,784.53
„ Net premium from 1st July to 31st December, 1897....	898,198.45
„ Interest	112,889.87
	\$1,685,872.85

WORKING ACCOUNT.

30th June, 1898.

Cr.	\$
By Agency Commissions.....	30,679.17
„ „ Charges	16,037.26
„ Head Office Charges	56,367.00
„ Shanghai Charges	16,766.92
„ London Charges	69,618.69
„ Yokohama Charges	7,826.61
„ Melbourne Charges	11,476.20
„ Singapore Charges	5,487.22
„ Remuneration for half-year ending 31st December, 1897, to Directors, Committees and Auditors	10,498.47

By Losses and Claims paid.....	783,333.70
Exchange	218.74
Bonus on Contributions' account, (declared 20th April, 1898) 20 per cent.	261,629.02
Balance	415,933.85
	\$1,685,872.85

Dr.	\$
To Net premium from 1st January to 30th June, 1898	1,331,472.19
Interest	58,177.46
	\$1,389,649.65

Cr.	\$
By Agency Commissions.....	24,548.78
Charges	10,080.12
Head Office Charges	47,613.34
Shanghai Charges	19,302.05
London Charges	57,296.89
Yokohama Charges.....	7,320.79
Melbourne Charges.....	14,149.71
Singapore Charges	6,602.25
Remuneration for half-year ending 30th June, 1898, to Directors, Committees and Auditors	10,093.19
Losses and Claims paid.....	318,344.82
Exchange	165.59
Balance	874,132.12
	\$1,389,649.65

BALANCE SHEET,

30th June, 1898.

Dr.	\$
To Capital 10,000 Shares of \$250 each=\$2,500,000 upon which \$50 per Share called and paid up	500,000.00
Reserve Fund	1,260,000.00
Unclaimed Bonus and Dividend	16,369.87
Exchange Fluctuation Account	663,948.43
Investment Fluctuation Account being the increase in market value of Securities ..	217,919.32
Working Account, 1897, Balance.....	415,933.85
Working Account, 1898, Balance	874,132.12
Sundry Creditors	372,921.38
	\$4,321,224.97

Cr.	\$
By Cash on current account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	31,900.88
Cash on deposit, viz.:—	
H'kong & S'hai Banking Corporation	\$213,000.00
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	96,000.00
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited	50,000.00
National Bank of China, Limited ..	20,000.00
	379,000.00
Cash on mortgage, viz.—	
In Hongkong	\$496,887.98
In Shanghai	559,999.99
	1,056,887.97
Cash invested in debentures, viz.:—	
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. \$32,500.00	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. 32,640.00	
S'hai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. 166,480.00	
Shanghai Municipal Loan	40,400.00
	292,020.00
Amount at debit of branches, and agencies.....	422,645.66
Amount invested in London, viz.:—	
In Consols, India Govt. guaranteed Railways and other securities	\$124,001.510
Deposited in Banks \$39,000.0 0	
	£163,001.510
3½ Rupee Paper, Rs. 250,000.00=£15,500.0.0.	160,431.27

Amount invested in Melbourne, viz.:—	
In Govt. Treasury Bonds and other securities £13,834.15.0	
Deposited in Banks 2,000. 0.0	
	£15,834.15.0
Bills receivable	13,149.54
Bills remitted to London Agency, 30th June account ..	1,210.52
Sundry debtors	112,953.75
	\$4,321,224.97

W. J. SAUNDERS,
Acting Secretary.

We have compared the above Statements with the Books, Vouchers, and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns received from the various Agencies of the Society, and have found the same to be correct.

JAMES H. COX, } Auditors.
W. HUTTON POTTS, }

Hongkong, 24th September, 1898.

Amusements.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND
FOURTEENTH PERFORMANCE
BY THE AMATEUR
DRAMATIC CLUB OF
SHANGHAI.

PROGRAMME.

I.

A Comedietta, in one Act by G. Herbert,
entitled

"SECOND THOUGHTS."

Characters.

Sir Herbert Mervyn Mr. V. de Maire.
Hon. Helen Cliveden Mme. Reitrop.
Mrs. MacSharon Mrs. Scotia.

II.

An Eccentricity, in Three Acts,

By W. S. Gilbert, entitled

"THE WEDDING MARCH."

Characters.

Mr. Woodpecker Tapping (a Bridegroom)..... Mr. Vestibule.
Poppytop (a Market Gardener)..... Mr. Frank.
Uncle Bopaddy (a Deaf Gentleman)..... Mr. D. Munday.
Duke of Turnipshire (an Emotional Nobleman)..... Mr. Spuffins.
Major-General Bunthunder (a Companion of the Bath)..... Mr. G. L. U. Potts.
Captain Bapp Mr. Ricardo.
Cousin Foodle Mr. Eric Pollard.
Cripps (a Milliner's Book-keeper)..... Mr. Morton.
Wilkinson (a Policeman)..... Mr. S. Lovett.
Jackson (Woodpecker's Servant)..... Mr. R. Hamilton.
Barnes (an Old Retainer)..... Mr. A. Ernest.
Marchioness of Market Harborough (an Emotional Noblewoman)..... Mme. Reitrop.
Anna Maria Poppytop (a Bride)..... Miss Morton.
Sophy Crackthorpe (a Milliner)..... Mrs. Scotia.
Mrs. Leonora Bunthunder..... Mrs. Edwards.
Patty..... Miss Lettice Salad.
Lady Popton Mrs. Athol.

The Hongkong cricketers on the eve of their glorious and unexpected victory were entertained at the Lyceum by the A.D.C. with a performance of which they can hardly help carrying away very pleasant memories. The theatre was crowded, and in honour of the visitors a new curtain was exhibited, which replaces none too soon the accumulated dust of twenty-four years.

The *lever de rideau* was a comedietta in one act by C. Herbert, which would have been better if one-half of it had been excised, the story being much too slight to stand the mass of conversation it has to

bear. There is a ruined young man who has to save himself by a marriage; there is a rich widow who is old and vulgar and painted; and there is a charming young girl cousin who is on the most intimate terms with the hero. There would be a good deal of interest in the struggle if it were love and poverty on one side and riches without love on the other; but directly we learn that the charming young girl cousin is also rich, the interest evaporates, for there is no possible reason why Sir Herbert should nearly propose to Mrs. MacSharon. However, it gave an opportunity for some very pretty and very natural acting on the part of Mme. Reitrop, who has to be most sincerely thanked for taking such a trivial part and making so much of it; it introduced Mrs. Scotia in a decidedly difficult part which she played with dignity and distinction, and without a trace of vulgarity; in fact, she was hardly repulsive enough; and it gave Mr. V. de Maire an opportunity to show again what an excellent actor he is, quiet, forcible, and natural, and determined to give the full value to every word of his part. We regard Mr. V. de Maire's Sir Herbert as one of the best impersonations that we have seen in an A. D. C. performance for a long time.

As to the *Wedding March*, it is one of the most—only an old-fashioned epithet will convey it—side-splitting of the pieces for which the English has to thank the French stage, as old residents know well. There was one drawback to the performance on Wednesday, which must be mentioned for the benefit of those who found it less funny than they expected. The *Wedding March* is a comparatively old-fashioned piece in five separate scenes, and intended to be played with the old-fashioned side-scenes and "flats," by the shifting of which the scene can be changed in half a minute so that the action is not delayed. On the modern stage every scene is elaborately built up, and some of the spirit evaporates in the inevitable pauses while this is being done. Putting this aside, it was a capital show, and the procession of wedding guests, headed by the inimitable Mr. Frank, and its rear brought up by the equally and comically indefatigable Mr. D. Munday, kept the house in such roars of laughter that the curtain had to be raised to enable them to be seen again after the first, third, and the last scenes. Mr. Vestibule did very well as the hero; he might perhaps have been a little lighter, but he showed a complete appreciation of the part. Mr. Frank and Mr. D. Munday were both superb, and Mr. Spuffins was an aristocratically emotional Duke, and would be worth any money to another Hooley. Mr. G. L. U. Potts surpassed himself as Bunthunder, and Mr. Ricardo was a very jerky Captain Bapp, but this did not make him less amusing. Mr. Eric Pollard was somewhat thrown away upon Cousin Foodle, and Mr. Morton deserved a better part than Cripps. The other male rôles were adequately filled by Mr. Lovett, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Ernest; but there is really, with the exception of Poppytop and Bopaddy, not a good male part in the piece, and those who take what parts there are should be specially thanked for the excellent feeling shown.

Mme. Reitrop was of course splendid in the small part of the Marchioness, but Miss Morton's grace and sweetness had not nearly enough opportunity to show themselves in Anna Maria. Mrs. Scotia made another good appearance in Sophy, but she ought to have been in pink; the point of the joke about mourning was lost. The three smaller parts were most attractively filled by Mrs. Edwards, Miss Salad, and Mrs. Athol, and the wedding party were simply immense.

The scenery, by Mr. Lintonius, was very effective, especially the last scene of the

London Square. The music, by the Town Band, under the direction during the latter piece of Mr. V. de Maire, was excellent. The new curtain is handsome, but the upper part of it is very stiff and the pictures on it are very French-Plumboxy, while the bottom fringe is trivial-looking and not as handsome as it should be. Mr. D. Munday and M. Pipelet are to be commended for the complete way in which the eccentricity and the comedietta were put upon the stage. The performance will, of course, be repeated, but we have not heard if any date is yet fixed.

THE SMOKING CONCERT CLUB.

The last smoking concert of the season took place at the Lyceum Theatre on Friday evening. Long before the curtain rose every seat in the house was taken up and the applause which greeted the various items of the programme testified to their excellence. The entertainment commenced with the "Pearl of the Orient Waltz" composed by Mr. A. G. Ward of Hongkong, and rendered by Mr. H. Vinay in his usual fine style. A hearty welcome was then tendered to the Hongkong cricket team by the Chairman, Mr. F. W. Such. The song "Marjorie" was very tastefully and well rendered by Mr. W. M. Wood. The boxing display by Messrs. Mann and Lawrence took a very mild form. The former, though very active on his feet, took care not to give many chances, while Lawrence, who is an able exponent of "the noble art," did not make any attempt to press his opponent. The banjo duet by Messrs. Cook and Basagotti was capital and they were compelled to respond to an encore. After a brief interval a pianoforte selection was given by Mr. A. G. Ward, one of the Hongkong team, and organist of the Cathedral at Hongkong, which was highly appreciated. This was followed by a very amusing student song by Dr. Lowson, Captain of the Hongkong team, that had the merit of a variable chorus which 'caught on' with the audience. The next item on the programme was a pathetic reading by Mr. F. J. Maitland, entitled "A Heroine" which was delivered with much feeling. Mr. R. Sutherland added vastly to the amusement of the evening by his rendering of the comical coster ditty "Our Court; Ball," and in response to an encore gave Little Tich's now mossgrown "All over the shop," introducing some local topics which were cordially appreciated. The second part of the programme was devoted to the enactment of "Bombastes Furioso," an old extravaganza that had been specially written up for the occasion, while several good songs and choruses had been introduced with happy effect. The piece created genuine laughter. The cast was as follows:—

King Artaxominous, Mr. Trammel; Fusbos, Mr. Ricardo; Lord High Inquisitive (a Monk) Mr. Horatio; Lord Hitipler, Mr. Forest; Bombastes, Mr. Morden, and Distaffina, Miss Molecule.

The occasion was one that admitted of more jollity than is usual at a dramatic performance, so that criticism is disarmed, but it would certainly have been to the advantage of the audience if more time had been devoted to rehearsals. There should be no excuse for principals being ignorant of the words of the songs they attempted to sing, and the chorus should not "guy" the principals, when singing. The palm must certainly be awarded to Mr. Morden, not only for his wonderful make-up as a former well-known Commandant of Volunteers, but for his successful delivery of his lines and songs. Mr. Trammel was good as the King, and both sang and acted well, but would have been better had he studied his part more carefully.

Mr. Ricardo, as Fusbos, showed that he will be valuable on the stage after a little more experience, though all he did on Saturday was commendable. Miss Molecule's appearance as Distaffina caused roars of laughter. The get-up was first rate, and the young lady sang charmingly, and had she studied the part a little better would have acted with more freedom. The introduced characters of the Lord High Inquisitive and Lord Hitipler were entrusted to Messrs. Horatio and Forest. The former had some smart dialogue entrusted to him, but was not perfect with his songs, much to the regret of the audience. Mr. Forest had merely to assist in the vocal pieces, for which he was invaluable.

The dresses of the chorus were certainly very mixed, though in most cases effective; but one of the damsels should not have been allowed on the stage in the absurd dress worn on Saturday. "The Army" afforded an object lesson to this Empire, and caused great merriment.

The Committee of the Smoking Concert Club did all that was possible for the comfort and refection of their guests during the evening. The entertainment was not concluded until a late hour, and was much enjoyed by those present.

THE INTERPORT CRICKET MATCH.

HONGKONG v. SHANGHAI.

Notwithstanding the threatening character of the weather since the arrival of the Hongkong team, when play commenced on the Cricket Club's ground on Tuesday morning, the indications favoured the belief that after all this important cricket fixture would be allowed to consummate without interference from rain. 'Tis true the sky was dark and overcast in the early morning but as time wore on it brightened considerably and hostilities were opened under fairly auspicious climatic conditions. The teams were as advertised, with the exception that as announced on Tuesday morning H. Veitch superseded E. R. Morriss, indisposed. All had undergone a careful preparation in view of the encounter which this year was vested with more than average enthusiasm and popularity and it was not surprising that a large gathering of spectators assembled to witness the play. The executive of the Cricket Club had spared no exertions to render their visitors comfortable and the carnival was entered upon in the happiest spirit of sporting rivalry. The Cricket Club had generously invited the members of the Recreation Club to participate in all the privileges of their club, space being reserved for the joint accommodation of the members of the respective Clubs. Marquees elegantly decorated with flags and bunting and festooned with greenery had also been erected for the reception of ladies, and there was a large and fashionable attendance of the fair sex throughout the day.

The visitors won the toss and elected to bat on a perfectly true wicket, laid out in the centre of the field with an almost uniform boundary for four. It was five minutes after eleven when the first pair of batsmen, Dr. Lowson and Mr. Campbell, emerged from the pavilion, facing the deliveries of Jackson and Mann (Pavilion end). The first ball sent down saw a single to Lowson, whilst the same player in the first over from Mann cut him cleanly for a couple. The Doctor supplemented this by twice cutting Mann for two, whilst his partner got a like number behind the sticks. Ten went up as the outcome of as many minutes' play, when Lowson drove Mann for three, whilst Campbell got the opposite bowler away to the on for the same number. With 22 up Dr. Lowson skied a difficult one from Jackson, which Farbridge standing at short slip easily secured. Captain Lang-

horne came in and opened his account with a deuce to leg from Mann. The game slowed down for some time and each bowler sent down maidens, dulness being once relieved by a smart piece of fielding by Wallace in the slips. Campbell caused thirty to be hoisted as the result of a big leg hit for three off Mann, whilst a couple of balls later Langhorne made a similar stroke in the same direction, also for three, and then the last ball of the over Campbell dispatched hard to the leg boundary,—a distinctly expensive over. After a maiden from Jackson, who at this time had sent down ten overs, five maidens, for ten runs, Moule relieved Mann and the change had the desired effect, for three runs later Langhorne was well caught by Farbridge behind the wickets. Moberly was the next arrival and signalled his appearance by scoring a three off Jackson, whilst aided by contributions of four by the same player and three by Campbell, both off Moule, 56 runs had been recorded with the game in progress just one hour. With the total standing at this figure Dew took the leather from Jackson, his first over being void of fruition. In the succeeding over Moule sent down a soft one which Moberly drove hard to the off fence, and a few balls later sent up seventy with a neatly placed boundary past short-leg off Dew. At this period of the game scoring was pretty merry and the batsmen treated both bowlers with scant courtesy. So much so in fact that with 76 up a double bowling change was resorted to, Jackson and Mann resuming but from different ends to those from which they opened the attack. Campbell cut Mann hard for the full allowance and then Moberly legged him for three, an amount, however, reduced to a couple by a short run. With 89 to the credit of the Hongkong team Campbell lost Moberly, well bowled, whilst with the total unaltered Campbell succumbed to Jackson leg before. Campbell's innings, which had lasted an hour and a-half, was singularly free from blemish and his runs had been compiled by careful though fearless cricket. Arthur and Anton next entered into partnership the first named early on making a terrific hit on the leg side for four off Jackson, whilst Anton got Mann prettily through the slips for three. A couple of singles sent up the century amid applause at 12.50; and shortly after Anton, after making six off Mann, received a life behind the wickets at the hands of Farbridge. With the score reading 110 Wallace took the ball from Mann, and Anton, cutting his second ball to the rails, got his third well to leg for a couple, drove his fourth well out of the reach of cover point for four, and scored a single off the last ball. The first ball, however, of the same bowler's second over brought about Anton's dismissal, as in trying a big drive he lifted the ball harmlessly into the hands of the home captain at point. (122-5-26.) Lethbridge, who was the next comer, cut his first ball from Wallace for two. With the score standing at 126 the teams adjourned for luncheon.

After an admirable tiffin served in the pavilion of the Golf Club, the game was continued at 2.05 p.m., Arthur (not out 7) and Lethbridge (not-out 2) being opposed by Jackson (Pavilion end) and Mann. One run was the outcome of the first two overs, but in Jackson's second over Arthur made an elegant drive for three and a big straight drive which only yielded one through a smart throw-in by Moule. Arthur was next missed by Wallace, and then Lethbridge made a couple of useful leg hits, one off either bowler. A hundred and forty went up with both batsmen playing confidently, though Mann came in for the major portion of the punishment. An appeal for a catch at the wicket against Arthur was not sustained, whilst the next feature of note was a fine stroke to the on by Lethbridge for four, all run, and a couple more in the other direc-

tion by the same player sent up 150, twenty minutes after the resumption. Arthur evoked a cheer by nearly slogging Jackson out of the field, but at 154 Dew went on for Mann and his first ball saw Lethbridge cleverly caught at the wicket. The following over Moule resumed the attack in place of Jackson, Ward in the meantime having joined Arthur. The last named, however, did not long survive Lethbridge, being magnificently taken in the long field by Wallace, the score reading 159-7-26. The Rev. G. R. Vallings succeeded Arthur and got Dew well to leg for a couple, but did not long enjoy the company of Ward, who was snapped at the wicket with the score standing at 167. Captain Dyson, the tenth man, made a capital three off Moule but one later Vallings was dismissed caught at mid-off. Davies whipped-in, and off his first ball scored a single enabling Veitch to display his fielding abilities at mid-off. The same player secured a good boundary to square leg off Moule, but two balls later was out to Dew, the venture closing at 2.55 p.m. for 179.

After a brief interval, during which the pitch was rolled, the locals entered upon their first innings at ten minutes past three, the attendance having by now very greatly increased. A. E. Lanning and Moule were the first to bat, the attack being shared by Lowson and Lethbridge (Pavilion end). Lanning secured a single in the first over and then Moule in the second over from the Doctor cut him in brilliant style for three whilst Lanning the following ball nicked him prettily through the slips for a quartette. Moule sent ten up with a boundary hit to leg and immediately afterwards dispatched Lethbridge merrily through the slips for three. Moule sent up twenty with a cut to the boundary, whilst a ball later the Rev. G. R. Vallings fielded one that must have yielded a like number. The run-getting pace continued fast and furious, Moule driving Lethbridge for three and getting Lowson to the on for a couple and then placing him cleverly through the slips to the boundary. Forty went up after twenty minutes' play as the result of a boundary to leg by Lanning, but despite the heavy rate of scoring the bowling remained unchanged. With 47 registered Moule gave almost a chance to Vallings at cover point, and at the same total Davies replaced Lowson at the top wicket, whilst Vallings took up the cudgels from the other end. Fifty was soon passed, Moule hitting out with the utmost vigour though, where possible, the fielding of the Colonials was wonderfully smart. Moule got two more boundaries off Davies one on either side of him, but he was then splendidly caught at point by Langhorne, his remarkably free innings comprising five fours and five threes. T. Wallace joined Lanning and sent up 60, the first ball sent down to him. Soon after Wallace's *entrée* Lanning gave a difficult chance at short slip but neither slip nor the wicket keeper could quite reach it and in their excitement, fell over each other causing no little amusement. After this the pair ran four for a good leg stroke by Wallace, both batsmen treating the bowling very lightly. Lanning was applauded for a long pull round to leg whilst Wallace earned frequent recognition from the crowd. Ninety went up after an hour and ten minutes' play, a glowing indication of the rapid scoring. With the score still at 90, Wallace with 16 to his credit survived an appeal for leg before and at once signalled the let off by legging Lowson to the boundary, that bowler having gone on at 90 from the Pavilion end. Another bowling change was tried from the other end, Campbell trundling, but Lanning sent up the century with a fine off-drive which however was badly misfielded. With only two added Wallace retired well caught and bowled by the Hongkong Captain, whilst

Dew who succeeded only stayed long enough to see Lanning drive Campbell to the off for triplets when he was clean bowled, the score then reading 105-3-0. Tyack got a cheer on appearing to fill the vacancy. After making four he lifted one to Lethbridge in the long field but the chance was not accepted. Lanning completed his forty with a brilliant leg stroke for which the two ran five and with the score showing 118 recourse was had to further changes in the bowling, Langhorne who had been fielding brilliantly throughout at point taking the ball from Lowson at the Pavilion wicket. The change proved efficacious for with only one run added Lanning's valuable and patient innings was brought to a termination Langhorne disturbing his wickets. His 43 which had taken an hour and fifty-five minutes to compile was an exhibition of thorough and sterling cricket. His hits included a five, three fours, and three threes. Mann next became associated with Tyack and 120 was soon posted but Mann had to own defeat being well bowled by Lethbridge 124-5-0. With Farbridge as a partner Tyack cut Langhorne for a brace, but in the next over Farbridge, the hero of so many good innings on this ground, suffered the same fate as Mann, the homesters being now 51 runs behind their opponents with six wickets gone under. H. Veitch joined the Shanghai skipper, who secured a lofty three off Lethbridge, but immediately afterwards put one up behind the wickets which Lethbridge found no difficulty in holding. Jackson took Tyack's place but after seeing Veitch make a fine boundary the players returned to the pavilion, stumps being drawn for the day.

Umpires:—Messrs. J. L. Scott and C. Barff.

During the course of the afternoon, the Town Band discoursed the following excellent selection of music:—

- 1.—March—The Colonel Valentine.
- 2.—Overture—Mirella Gounod.
- 3.—Gavotte Pliege.
- 4.—Waltz—Nita Williams.
- 5.—Selection—Reminiscences of Scotland Godfrey.
- 6.—March—Petersburg.....Canthal.

SECOND DAY.

Queen's weather prevailed when play in this match was resumed on the Cricket Club's enclosure on Wednesday morning. A stiffening hot night gave place to brilliant sunshine, not a breeze disturbing its absolute serenity. When play ceased on the previous night the local exponents had put together 134 for the loss of seven wickets as against 179 by their adversaries from the South, a not altogether brilliant achievement although possibly on the handicapped Shanghai were not very many p.nts behind, considering the quality of the men to go in.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the over-night-not outs H. Veitch (4) and Jackson (0) proceeded to the wickets, the attendance at this time being very meagre indeed. Lethbridge and Dr. Lowson (Pavilion End) shared the bowling at the start the first named sending down a maiden. Veitch got the last ball of the Doctor's over beautifully to leg for three and sent up 140 with a quartette off Lethbridge. Jackson opened his account with a good three off Lowson and on the change of ends Veitch drove the same bowler hard straight for a like quantity. A hundred and fifty was signalled, the following ball Veitch making a straight drive to the fence, whilst four byes the next ball helped materially to swell the total. Lowson was relieved by Langhorne at 156 and the first ball of his second over disturbed Veitch's wickets the team being at the time 22 runs behind the score of Hongkong. G. F. Lanning was the next arrival and three more byes caused 160 to be telegraphed. Lanning next got a

couple and a four off Lethbridge, a drive and a pull, the game at this period wearing a particularly interesting aspect. Jackson who had been playing from the start very cautiously then made a good drive for three off Langhorne and with the score reading 170 Davies replaced Lethbridge at the top wicket. Jackson sneaked a dangerous single in the slips off his first ball and then made a big straight drive which only produced the same through the position of the field. With the total at 174 Jackson gave a very easy chance in the long field, but although the ball apparently dropped into his hands Ward generously declined to accept. Jackson showed his appreciation of the let-off by driving Davies straight for three whilst two behind the wickets to Lanning equalled the visitors' score. Jackson gave another possible chance to Ward in the long field passing the visitors' total amid applause. Jackson nicked a couple behind and a three straight while Lanning whilst playing very carefully was badly missed by Moberly at third man, at 191. Captain Dyson went on to bowl *vice* Langhorne and Lanning despatched him immediately to the leg boundary. A moment later the 200 was posted amid loud applause, the clock showing 66 runs scored in 50 minutes. With the score at 203 Jackson was caught by Moberly at third man, thus retrieving his early failure. Cumming brought up the rear, but was only at the wickets a couple of balls ere Lanning was out leg before to Langhorne. The innings closed a few minutes after midday for 203, or 24 runs on.

After a delay of some minutes, during which the pitch, which had begun to show signs of wear was rolled and brushed the Hongkong eleven entered upon their second innings at 12.25 sending in Campbell and Capt Dyson to oppose the bowling of Mann (Pavilion End) and Jackson. Campbell opened the register with a couple through the slips. With the score standing at six only Jackson had a remarkably easy chance of throwing out Campbell but in his eagerness unfortunately dropped the ball. Campbell sent up 10 with a neat leg hit for a trio whilst a minute later Dyson drove Jackson brilliantly to the off boundary. The same batsman legged Jackson for two and increased his score by another boundary to the off from the same bowler. With 23 up Dyson came under the ban of the umpire for leg before having been responsible for 16 out of the gross total. Langhorne came in but with no addition to the total was splendidly run out by Jackson as the result of a smart piece of fielding by Dew. Moberly joined Campbell and a single to the last named wiped out the deficit on the first innings after play had been in progress slightly less than half-an-hour. Dew relieved Mann, who had sent down at this period no less than three maidens at 24, and off the last ball of the over Moberly gave a difficult chance to Farbridge in the slips, but it was rather too high and the sun was dead in the fieldsmen's eyes. A single resulted but immediately on arriving at the other end he was splendidly caught in the same position by Dew. Arthur who succeeded was twice beaten in Dew's second over. At one o'clock the teams adjourned for luncheon the score then standing 29 for three wickets or only five runs to the good.

The interval was considerably extended as compared with the previous day partly on account of the heat and also to admit of the teams being photographed, an excellent group being taken by Messrs. D. Satow of Nan-king Road. It was a quarter past two when Arthur and Campbell continued the innings the bowling being entrusted to Dew and Jackson. Dew bowled from the Pavilion end and Campbell nicked his fourth ball nearly to the sight screen for three. Arthur then got Jackson splendidly

to leg for four, and with a straight drive for three and a couple of minor hits made ten from the one over. Arthur next got Dew away to deep leg for a trio and lifted Jackson in the following over into long field for a similar number, whilst a couple to the credit of the same batsman sent up fifty. About this time a stiffish breeze sprang up, and the sky darkening appeared to augur the near approach of rain. It was a rapid but none the less pleasant change from the fierce heat of the day. T. Wallace at 52 replaced Jackson, Campbell driving his first ball straight for a deuce. Mann at the same time went on again in the room of Dew, but both batsmen secured boundaries off his first over. He had his revenge however an over later when Arthur trying a big drive was well bowled. Anton joined Campbell who was playing a fine steady game and cut his first ball from Mann nearly to the boundary for three. At 68 Moule was given a turn in place of Wallace, but a separation was not effected at once both batsmen scoring, Campbell notching an admirable two beyond square leg. With only four in his favour Anton put up a dangerous one behind the wickets which Lanning just failed to reach. Farbridge at first made a run for it, and it is more than possible would have secured it had he not seen the wicket keeper in quest. A long spell of quiet play followed in which a leg hit for three was the only principal feature until the scorer was enabled to order 80 up. Afterwards both batsmen bucked up somewhat and another ten was speedily added, whilst with seven to Anton in one over from Jackson the century was hoisted at ten minutes past three with the batsmen playing the bowling manfully and encouraging the belief that they were well set. Soon after the hundred went up Dew went on again in place of Mann, Jackson having three overs previously taken the sphere from Moule. The partnership was however dissolved at 104, Anton skying one to Farbridge at mid-on. Lowson the next in order, got a very lucky three through the slips as soon as he arrived, and then put up a bad one at mid wicket which Jackson running in from mid-on fell a yard or two short of. At 116 Mann once more took up the attack, albeit only half-a-dozen runs in as many overs had been scored off Dew's bowling. Lowson scored a couple and a single, but succumbed to a snap at the wicket off Jackson's bowling. With the score reading 119, Lieut. Lethbridge joined Campbell, but with only one run added Campbell played rather late to a good one from Jackson with the consequence that his bails went flying. He had been in two hours and ten minutes for his 43 without giving a perceptible chance, his hits never very long, including two fours and four threes. On returning to the pavilion he was deservedly applauded. (120-7-43). Without any augmentation in the reckoning a fine catch in the slips by Dew disposed of Lethbridge for the unenviable duck's egg. Ward and Vallings next became associated but failed to make anything of a stand, Mann bowling Ward without his having caused any inconvenience to the scorers. Vallings and Davies enlivened the concluding stages of the innings by stealing a few runs fairly briskly. Fortune however, was not on their side, the innings being abruptly closed by Jackson's clean bowling Davies, the attempt having realised only 126 thus leaving Shanghai but 103 to get to claim the victory. A striking feature of the play was the excellent and stubborn wicket keeping of A. E. Lanning as the fact that no extras were recorded sufficiently testifies. Jackson in the bowling department came out with the praiseworthy analysis of six wickets for 50 runs or an average of rather more than eight runs apiece.

Rather more than an hour remained before the drawing of stumps when the home

team set about their task of wiping out the lead of their opponents. At the outset they relied on Moule and Cumming who were opposed to the deliveries of Lethbridge and Vallings. The first over produced but a leg bye but in Vallings' second over Moule off drove him in great style for which they ran four. With only seven on the book Cumming had a life behind the wickets after which Moule sent Vallings spinning to the on fence, causing ten to be posted. Scoring after this was for some considerable time very tame though Langhorne during the lull was twice cordially applauded for smart fielding. With only sixteen up Moule was well bowled by Lethbridge, his contribution having been 13 out of the total sum. Two balls later Wallace who followed Moule likewise fell a victim to Lethbridge's prowess without any change in the score. Tyack joined Cumming but disaster seemed to dog the locals, for Tyack was splendidly caught at coverpoint by Moberly, Lethbridge's average at this period reading three wickets for two runs for eight overs sent down. Mann came in and Cumming scored a single from an overthrow. Mann opened with a single off Vallings but the same over Cumming was neatly captured in the slips by Ward a complete rot appearing to have set in, the real fact being that the light was as bad as it could be. With Dew for a partner Mann sent up 20. Dew then off-drove Lethbridge for a couple but the following ball was clean bowled (22-5-2). Worried looks on the club stand were now the order, and A. E. Lanning who had performed so well on the previous day was cheered on going out as a likely antidote to the disease that had now got so glaring a hold. The visiting captain set a big field for Mann which he narrowed very considerably for Lanning. The last named played confidently and evoked cheers by on-driving Vallings for a couple and an over later cutting Langhorne who had taken Vallings' place at the Pavilion wicket for a trio. A bye sent thirty up and then just on the call of time Lethbridge was taken off in favour of Lowson, Mann being nearly caught at point. Lanning legged Langhorne hard to the boundary when stumps were drawn for the day.

A laughable incident occurred during the interval between the close of the Hongkong second innings and the entry on the local closing venture. A carriage, driven helter-skelter along the private carriage-way leading to the Recreation Ground with a lengthy Sikh in perspiring pursuit after it attracted general attention, and in the excitement of the moment a large proportion of what might have been deemed a sapient crowd dashed forward to see what was the cause of the uproar. On learning that it was but a breach, presumably unintentional, of the recent Municipal regulation with regard to carriages passing the Swimming Bath the crowd returned disappointed. The vehicle also returned.

We should not forget to mention that the Municipal band was again in attendance and the following musical programme was keenly enjoyed:—

- 1.—March—Abschieds Gruss.....Stetefeld.
- 2.—Overture—Zanetta Auber.
- 3.—Waltz—Vision Waldteufel.
- 4.—Selection—A Gaiety Girl.....Jones.
- 5.—Mazurka—La Czarina Ganne.
- 6.—Selection of Plantation Songs
and American Melodies.....Kappey.
- 7.—March—The Cossacks Sperber.

THIRD DAY.

After the second day's play in this match matters were left in a very uncertain state, as the locals after obtaining the fairly satisfactory lead of a couple of dozen on the first innings were left with the scanty total of 103 to compile at the second attempt to win. They essayed this

task under decidedly gloomy circumstances as no less than half the wickets were down for the deplorable score of 22. Mann and A. Lanning were together when stumps were drawn having improved the state of affairs to the extent of an additional 17 runs. On resuming in cool and threatening weather this morning the partnership was not dissolved until another 23 had been added and whilst they were together there was every encouragement for believing that the match would in the end be pulled out of the fire. With the departure of Mann however the whole lot fell to pieces and the team were all out for a score of 74—a truly unlooked-for consummation. The fielding of the winners was on the whole good, but both Mann and Jackson owed lives to looseness in this respect. There was a fairly good attendance during the morning who watched the downfall of their pets with feelings of keen disappointment. At the close however they were not slow to congratulate their visitors on their success.

Shortly after eleven o'clock Mann (not out 4) and A. E. Lanning (not out 14) faced the deliveries of Lethbridge and Lowson (Pavilion End). The first ball sent down Mann cut beautifully to the boundary sending up 40, and ere the close of the over added a single. In Lowson's first over Mann got another boundary and with a single notched to both batsmen fifty went up amid cheers. With the score at 52 (Shanghai requiring the same number to win) Langhorne took the ball from Lowson and the second ball delivered Mann gave an easy chance to Lethbridge at short slip which was not accepted. Mann next drove the bowler straight for four and three singles caused 60 to be telegraphed. Up to now Mann had done the majority of the scoring, Lanning with two singles to his credit keeping up his end in determined fashion. Lanning next put up a dangerous one to Davies at square leg but he misjudged the ball and the batsmen ran two. Without any addition to the score Mann was well caught at point by Lowson, the score then reading 62—6—22. The partnership had been most valuable realising 40 runs and commencing at a very critical point in the game. Farbridge joined the elder Lanning and then Lethbridge was given a chance at the Pavilion wicket in place of Langhorne. The change had the desired effect, Farbridge returning a soft one to the bowler which was held, the retiring batsman being the only man to bag a couple of ducks in the match. With Jackson in, Langhorne took a turn at the far wicket and four maidens were sent down without any runs being registered. With the total still at 64 Lanning was out leg-before to Langhorne, the homesters still requiring 39 runs to win with only two wickets in hand. Veitch joined hands with Jackson and the last-named made a hard cut which was splendidly fielded by Ward, only a single resulting, Jackson then drove Langhorne well for three, Veitch opening his account with a good two to the on the following ball, at the same time sending up seventy. Jackson then put up an easy one to Davies at mid-off which, however, was tamely dropped. It is somewhat curious that the same batsman should have a life in each innings at the hands of the same fielder. With the score unchanged Veitch was dismissed by Campbell at cover point and with G. F. Lanning the last man in the locals had still 32 to obtain to win. Jackson got a good three behind the wickets but on the change of ends was well caught by Campbell running in towards point, Dr. Lowson in the latter position being unable to reach it. The innings thus ingloriously terminated for 74, leaving the Colonials the victors by 28 runs. At the close of the match there was considerable cheering on the stand, the locals accepting their reverse in a cheerful and truly sportsmanlike manner. Full score and analysis:—

HONGKONG—1st Innings.

Dr. Lowson, c. Farbridge, b. Jackson.....	14
G. D. Campbell, l-b-w., b. Jackson.....	32
Capt. Langhorne, c. Farbridge, b. Moule..	8
H. S. Moberly, b. Mann.....	32
H. Arthur, c. Wallace, b. Dew.....	23
A. S. Anton, c. Tyack, b. Wallace.....	26
W. A. L. Lethbridge, c. A. E. Lanning, b. Dew.....	15
A. G. Ward, c. A. E. Lanning, b. Dew ..	2
Rev. G. R. Vallings, c. Jackson, b. Moule	6
Capt. Dyson, not-out	5
P. G. Davies, c. Dew, b. Moule	6
Extras	7

179

2nd Innings.

G. D. Campbell, b. Jackson	43
Capt. Dyson, l-b-w., b. Jackson	16
Capt. Langhorne, run-out	0
H. S. Moberly, c. Dew, b. Jackson	1
H. Arthur, b. Mann.....	26
A. S. Anton, c. Farbridge, b. Jackson ..	25
Dr. Lowson, c. A. E. Lanning, b. Jackson	9
W. A. L. Lethbridge, c. Dew, b. Mann ..	0
A. G. Ward, b. Mann	0
Rev. G. R. Vallings, not-out	2
P. G. Davies, b. Jackson.....	4

126

SHANGHAI—1st Innings.

W. H. Moule, c. Langhorne, b. Davies ...	44
A. E. Lanning, b. Langhorne.....	43
T. Wallace, c. and b. Lowson	20
G. C. Dew, b. Campbell	0
W. J. Tyack, c. Lethbridge, b. Langhorne	18
J. Mann, b. Lethbridge	0
R. C. Farbridge, b. Lethbridge.....	0
H. Veitch, b. Langhorne	21
W. H. Jackson, c. Moberly, b. Lethbridge	22
G. F. Lanning, l-b-w., b. Langhorne ..	21
E. O. Cumming, not-out.....	0
Extras	14

203

2nd Innings.

W. H. Moule, b. Lethbridge.....	13
E. O. Cumming, c. Ward, b. Vallings ..	4
T. Wallace, b. Lethbridge	0
W. J. Tyack, c. Moberly, b. Lethbridge...	0
G. C. Dew, b. Lethbridge	2
J. Mann, c. Lowson, b. Langhorne	22
A. E. Lanning, l-b-w., b. Langhorne	19
R. C. Farbridge, c. and b. Lethbridge ..	0
W. H. Jackson, c. Campbell, b. Langhorne	8
H. Veitch, c. Campbell, b. Lethbridge ..	2
G. F. Lanning, not-out	0
Extras	4

74

HONGKONG v. SHANGHAI.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HONGKONG—1st Innings.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Jackson	30	11	42	2
Mann.....	23	8	58	1
Moule	11	1	40	3
Dew	8	1	18	3
Wallace	2	0	14	1

Score at the fall of each wicket:—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

For 22 40 89 89 122 154 159 167 171 179

2nd Innings.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Mann	51	6	43	3
Jackson	24	7	50	6
Dew	11	4	17	0
Wallace	3	0	7	0
Moule	4	0	9	0

Score at the fall of each wicket:—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

For 23 23 26 65 104 119 120 120 121 126

SHANGHAI—1st Innings.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Lowson	17	6	44	1
Lethbridge.....	22	6	51	3
Davies.....	13	2	30	1
Vallings.....	7	1	15	0
Campbell	5	1	17	1
Langhorne.....	13	5	25	4
Dyson.....	2	0	7	0

Score at the fall of each wicket:—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

For 59 102 105 119 124 126 130 158 203 203

2nd Innings.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Lethbridge.....	23	10	24	6
Vallings.....	10	3	18	1
Langhorne	11.3	4	23	3
Lowson	4	2	5	=

Score at the fall of each wicket.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

For 16 16 16 19 22 62 64 64 71 74

Luncheon was again served in the Golf Club's Pavilion and a very merry gathering it was. Dr. Lowson, in a few well chosen words referred to the friendly manner in which the meeting had been begun and ended. He bore testimony to the efficiency and great impartiality with which the umpires had carried out their onerous duties and in conclusion proposed their hearty good healths. The toast having been enthusiastically drunk, accompanied by the customary three cheers and a tiger, Messrs. J. L. Scott and C. Barff briefly responded, intimating that throughout they had only been actuated by the truest sporting motives.

ENGLAND v. THE WORLD.

After the termination of the above recorded Interport fixture a mixed scratch game was organised amongst members of the Hongkong eleven and the local executants with the above tall description. England took the field and the opposing side opened with Dr. Lowson and Campbell. Scoring to commence with was pretty rapid but it cannot be alleged that the strictest traditions of the pastime were observed. At the adjournment 34 had been scored without loss, but on resuming wickets fell rapidly, Campbell early in the game being well stumped by Mann. Dew was dismissed once more without swelling the total, whilst Davies was well caught and bowled after contributing a single. Lieut. Forbes was early on bowled and with "Arthur" splendidly caught by Langhorne six were down for 65. Darby failed to swell the score, and then Bell was splendidly caught by Moule in the long field. Murray was bowled and Dr. Tuck brought up the rear of the universalists smoking a cigarette in a truly worldly fashion. The end was near at hand, however, as with only 90 on the board Anton, who had played well for his runs, was easily stumped. Score:—

"THE WORLD."

Dr. Lowson, c. Jackson, b. Moberly	23
G. D. Campbell, st. Mann, b. Ward	16
G. C. Dew, c. Jackson, b. Ward	0
P. G. Davies, c. and b. Moberly	1
Lieut. Forbes, b. Moberly	3
A. S. Anton, st. Mann, b. G. F. Lanning.	29
H. Arthur, c. Langhorne, b. Moberly	7
S. L. Darby, b. G. F. Lanning	1
H. F. Bell, c. Moule, b. A. E. Lanning ..	1
W. C. Murray, b. G. F. Lanning	4
Dr. Tuck, not-out	1
Extras	4

90

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

"THE WORLD."

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Tyack.....	4	—	17	0
Lethbridge ..	1	—	3	0
Moberly	6	1	32	3
Ward.....	5	—	25	3
G. F. Lanning 4.2	2	—	4	3
A. E. Lanning 2	—	—	5	1

Tyack bowled two wides.

Score at the fall of each wicket:—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

For 37 37 42 45 47 65 74 75 83 90

England commenced their innings shortly after half-past three with Mann and Ward to the bowling of Bell and Arthur, the fielding side notwithstanding its comprehensive designation having to rely on a couple of native substitutes. Scoring was brisk from the start but with seventeen on

the board Ward fell a victim to "sub" in the slips. Mann let out right and left and with Langhorne for a partner the score rapidly assumed extensive proportions. The bowling was changed, Darby and Davies taking up the attack, but Mann forced the running, meeting Darby down the pitch and lifting him to the fence. At fifty Mann had a life from one of the substitutes but shortly afterwards was caught in the slips. Captains Langhorne and Dyson raised the score to 70 but left shortly after along with Tyack and Moberly. The score of the other side was soon passed and the hundred hoisted at half-past four. The game towards the close got terribly wearying; Lanning and Jackson had the bowling collared and scored when and how they liked. At 115 both retired in honour of Moule and King. The innings eventually closed for 162.

Score:—

ENGLAND.

J. Mann, c. Dew, b. Davies	32
A. G. Ward, c. sub, b. Arthur	7
Capt. Langhorne, c. Campbell, b. Darby...	25
Capt. Dyson, b. Darby.....	12
W. J. Tyack, c. Campbell, b. Darby	1
H. S. Moberly, st. Arthur, b. Forbes	1
G. F. Lanning, retired	27
W. H. Jackson, retired	40
H. S. King, st. Arthur, b. Forbes	1
W. H. Moule, b. Darby	4
A. E. Lanning, not-out	1
Extras	11

162

The bowling analysis of this innings was not obtainable.

During the afternoon the Town Band played the following excellent selection of music:—

- 1.—March—Duke Albert Schneider.
- 2.—Overture—Ivan Conterno.
- 3.—Waltz—Amitié.....Waldeufel.
- 4.—Selection—The Chieftain Sullivan.
- 5.—Intermezzo—Cavalleria Rus-ticana.....Mascagni.
- 6.—Fantasia—The Flying Squad-ron Kappey.
- 7.—March—Austria Nowotny.

THE POLO CLUB.

The competition for the Cups given by the Brothers Ezra was decided on the Polo Ground last evening, two capital chukkers (best two out of three) being played. The sides were:—

Red.	Blue.
F. Dallas.	H. E. Campbell.
G. Dallas.	T. Lemon.
N. Sinclair.	C. W. Thomas.
G. Watts (Capt.).	A. W. Burkill (Capt.).

In each chucker Mr. G. Dallas scored two goals for Red, who win the Cups. Blue scored nothing.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The most effectual Cure for Gout and Rheumatism.—A frequent cause of these complaints is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended, with bad digestion, lassitude, and great debility, showing the want of a proper circulation of the fluid, and that impurity of the blood greatly aggravates these disorders. Holloway's Pills are of so purifying a nature that a few doses taken in time are an effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism, but anyone that has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, the powerful properties of which, combined with the effects of the Pills, ensure a certain cure. The Ointment should be thoroughly rubbed into the parts affected at least twice a day, after they have been sufficiently fomented with warm water to open the pores to facilitate the introduction of the Ointment to the glands.

(11)

Miscellaneous.

THE CRICKET DINNER.

At the dinner in honour of the Hongkong Cricket Team at the Shanghai Club on Thursday evening, Mr. J. L. Scott, in proposing the first toast, said:—In this cosmopolitan community the first toast at a dinner like this is always "The Rulers of our respective countries." I am, however, on this occasion going to break through this rule, for reasons which I am sure all present will deem good and sufficient. If it were only that our guests come from the Crown Colony of Hongkong, and many indeed wear the Queen's uniform, that surely were enough, but we must also remember that this is a cricket dinner, and at a cricket dinner I think this toast would naturally take the name of Her who rules over the country, and also over the affections of those who inhabit the country which is the birth-place of our National game. Shanghai has not the good fortune to be one of the many nooks and corners of this world over which she reigns, but if she does not rule here territorially we are none the less her loving subjects, and anyone here who owes allegiance to other Queens, Kings, Emperors, or Presidents, will, I am sure, on this occasion join with us in drinking this the first toast of the evening. Gentlemen, "The Queen!"

It also fell to Mr. Scott as Chairman to propose the toast of the evening, "The Hongkong Eleven," which he did in the following terms:—

GENTLEMEN,—It now gives me very much pleasure, a pleasure which I know is shared by all present, to propose the toast of the evening, "The Hongkong Eleven," with which I couple the name of Dr. Lowson, Captain of the team. They have, I am sorry to say, been able to be our guests for only a few days, but if the pleasure which they have derived from this hurried visit is anything like the pleasure which this visit has given us, we are indeed glad, and I hope that in the near future they may see their way to pay us another, and a longer one.

To the many of us who have visited Hongkong the beauty of the place and the kindness of the people must ever be pleasant remembrances, and the friendly rivalry which at times forms the object of these visits is one of those forms of enjoyment which tend to promote our better acquaintance and keep up the good understanding which has always existed between the two ports.

We are thus united to Hongkong by the common ties of friendship and goodwill, but between the Hongkong Cricket Club and the Shanghai Cricket Club these relations must always be closer, full of strength because full of sadness. I cannot, when we have again a Hongkong eleven with us, refrain from alluding for one moment to what happened on the 10th of October, 1892. What that meant to the relatives and near friends of those who then lost their lives, it is not for us to speak, but to very many of us here, myself among the number, the tragedy of the *Bokhara* is one of those sad events in our lives which can never be forgotten, and it has forged a link between the two clubs which can never be broken. You must pardon my bringing up sad memories at what is intended to be a cheerful and a jovial dinner, but, as I said, the fact of once again having a Hongkong eleven as our guests, and more especially the presence here to-night of one of the two survivors of the team of six years ago, made me think that some reference to it might not be considered by you to be out of place. We are glad, very glad indeed, to be able to welcome Dr. Lowson once more among us, and now for this evening at any rate, let us endeavour to forget the past in the

pleasure which the present is now giving us.

I have always thought that Shanghai labours somewhat under a disadvantage when she is visited. Fresh from the beauties of Hongkong or Japan, the visitor's spirits are apt to be depressed by the sight of the Yellow Sea, and the low-lying uninteresting ground which forms the approaches to this place, but if Nature has been hard upon us in this way, she has on the other hand provided us with one of the finest cricket grounds in the Far East, and if, when compared with the places I have just mentioned, her landscape be nowhere, in one respect I hope that Shanghai will ever be second to none, and that is in the warmth of her welcome to her guests, and in her endeavour to do the utmost in her power to make their stay a pleasant one.

Of the game I will say nothing, leaving that to the Captains of the teams; but besides holding the honourable position of President of the Shanghai Cricket Club, I have, during the last three days, filled the much more important and useful one of umpire, and have therefore been in an excellent position both to see and appreciate the game, and if I were asked what I thought of our opponents' play I should reply in the words of the umpire who was appealed to for a run-out after a very smart bit of fielding—"How's that?" "Beautiful!" said the umpire—and we now offer our heartiest congratulations to the members of the Hongkong team on the result of the match, and I am sure you will agree with me when I say that Hongkong ought to be proud of her representatives, and I hope also that they will be at one with me when I say that their's was a victory well worth winning. Of course it now only remains for us to go down and beat them on their own ground. So far, we have not succeeded in doing this, but, as you know, failures are but the stepping-stones to success, and we hope to succeed in time. Our Hongkong friends on their part, will no doubt be quite prepared to come back again, storm our castle, and take away our flag, and whether or no either of us succeed I am sure that in these attempts both of us will find much pleasure and enjoyment.

Now, Gentlemen, I have talked long enough; fill your glasses and drink, with three times three, the health of our visitors and good friends, the Hongkong Eleven.

Dr. Lowson said:—Mr. Scott and Gentlemen, I thank you very much. I can assure you it gives me the very greatest pleasure to stand here again and once more to receive your unbounded hospitality. Speaking for my team and for myself, we thank you very much indeed for your great kindness. I had quite another speech prepared, but finally it had to be changed so you must not expect much from me to-night. There are only one or two things I would like to say, and first that the members of my team have asked me to thank you for the magnificent arrangements you have made for them, but I shall leave further mention of that to my trusty henchman, Dyson. You all know, gentlemen, that I always preach modesty and never practise it, but I would like to thank members of my team for the extraordinary way in which they have played. Candidly, I expected to make 100 myself, but I did not do it. This morning, however, I fortunately impressed it upon my team that if fifty balls came before them they would have to stop them. (Laughter.) Now I wish all the members of my team to drink a bumper to the Shanghai team. I will give them the time when I am ready. I want now to remind you of the fact that our old friend Moule gave us as good a display of cricket as you will ever see in the Far East. (Cheers.) Now once more we have to thank you, gentlemen, for the very greatest kindness you have shown to us. We have had a really splendid match, we

could not have had better scorers—Brown is a perfect genius, I can assure you. (Laughter.) Another point is as to the umpires. When I took the bull by the horns and accepted the invitation to play against Shanghai I applied for an umpire and you asked us if we would accept Mr. J. L. Scott. At once I accepted, for I knew then we were in safe hands. What we wanted was to have an umpire in whom both sides had the fullest confidence and I do not know of a better than Mr. Scott. (Cheers.) I had a most magnificent speech all ready this morning in which I intended to thank you, but I cannot do more now than to ask Messrs. Dyson and Langhorne to reply, and I will ask the members of my team to drink the health of the Shanghai Team, coupled with the name of "Bill" Tyack, who is as good a John Bull sportsman as you'll find anywhere. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with musical honours.

Mr. Tyack, who was received with great applause, said—Mr. Chairman, Dr. Lowson and members of the Hongkong team, I feel at a disadvantage in following two such good speakers as have preceded me, but on behalf of my team I must thank you very heartily for the way in which you have treated us. The only drawback is that I am forced to confess my own incompetence in adequately speaking what I feel. I am not, gentlemen, a speech-maker as you know I am a cricketer. On behalf of my team, I must again thank you for drinking our health. I must also express the very great pleasure we all feel in seeing our visitors here and in giving them a cordial reception. I have two of the team with me and I know what good fellows they are. (Laughter.) On the part of cricket, alas! we have been beaten, but although beaten we are not, I hope, exactly disgraced. I must accord great credit, however, to the winning team. They are all good cricketers; they are all good bats, fair bowlers, and good fielders. They have beaten us: it is very difficult to disguise that fact. They played us as though they had G. Lohmann in the slips and Briggs at cover. (Laughter.) The Hongkong team do not want flattery. They know exactly what they can do, and we are satisfied even if we are beaten, because we have been very creditably beaten. (Cheers.) Dr. Lowson we are all glad to see. He has brought up not only himself, but his *fidus Achates*—the "Devil." (Loud laughter.) I must, even if I repeat myself, confess that we have been beaten by a better team, but if they will ask us to go down to them again we will promise them to bring back that flag and steam out of Hongkong with it flying from the mainmast of an "Empress" boat. Cricket here has undergone changes already, but when many of the old members have died out or have gone away, when some of the old fossils have retired into their shells, and some of our younger players have come on, I can assure you we will then take a lot of beating. I would like to conclude by adding that all Shanghai is satisfied that the Hongkong team is composed of as fine a set of men as you'll meet anywhere, and I don't care where. They are the best I have ever met, and I may say they have taught us a lot. This is the first time we have been beaten on our own ground, but I hope it will be the last. (Cheers.) Our visitors have taught us one thing, they have taught us to say *nil desperandum*—never say die. (Loud applause.)

Capt. Dyson, in responding, said he was very much impressed with the fine buildings and the fine carriage drives of Shanghai, but more than all by the fine fellows he had met here. He predicted prosperity for Shanghai and that Shanghai instead of being beaten at cricket would wipe the floor with Hongkong. (Cheers.)

Dr. Lowson—I will now ask you all to drink to the prosperity of Shanghai. *Floreat Shanghai!*

Mr. R. M. Campbell—I am indeed very proud to stand here and to be asked to respond for Shanghai. There are several

men here who have been longer in Shanghai than I have, but there is no man who can speak of Shanghai *con amore* more than I can myself. I have lived here for 20 years and I never wish to live in a better place. The only thing we want is to see more visitors here from other ports. (Applause.) The more they come and get the best of us the more I shall be pleased. Hongkong is not so far off that we cannot depend upon Hongkong helping us in time of need, and so long as we live in Shanghai we shall always regard Hongkong as our sister port. (Cheers.) But to-day we have learned a lesson and a lesson which we have taken to heart, a lesson dear to the heart of every Britisher, and that is: there is no such thing as failure. (Applause.) I have been a cricketer in my time. In a match between the Brokers and Bankers I was told that I was no good to make a score, but of the very bad scores I am pleased to say I made the best for my side. (Laughter.) I was watching the Captain of the Hongkong team yesterday and could tell pretty well what he was feeling. I only saw his back, but from the back of his head I could tell his state of mind as a series of little disasters followed which seemed to portend a crushing defeat. (Laughter.) The game had arrived at a point when it required very great generalship, but the Captain had learned the value of the motto just referred to by Mr. Tyack, "Never say die." (Applause)—and we have learned it too. If anything happened here we should not despair, for so long as Shanghai is here we shall be here, too. There is one other thing I should like to refer to, and which has nothing to do with a cricketer's imagination. The Hongkong team is very largely composed of members of the British Army. Now, gentlemen, in the history of every country in the world there are pages which have been written in undying ink, and I cannot help saying that pages have been added to it which are also written in undying ink by the British Army of to-day! I am now referring to the Gordon Highlanders at Dargai. (Cheers.) I would remind you also of the expedition of the Sirdar in the Soudan. These are pages in history which are very bright pages indeed, and have much interest for us here, because in their boyhood those men were taught to play cricket, football, and to row; they got licked and licked over and over again, and yet they always came up smiling. Capt. Langhorne, whom I saw fielding at point remarkably well, I shall ask to reply to the few remarks I have made, and which I should mention have been entirely sprung upon me. (Cheers) Gentlemen, fill your glasses and drink to the health of Capt. Langhorne.

Captain Langhorne, who was accorded an ovation on rising, said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, you have done us a very great honour, but I am a very poor speaker, I have not the gift of language, neither do I suffer from those vivid imaginations we were told some of us had. With reference to the British Army, I am afraid I am a very poor representative, but there is no doubt about it that our troops have done great things in the Soudan and great things in the Himalayas. (Cheers)—and I hope they will continue to do so. (Applause) Dr. Lowson has told you that he has entrusted me with the duty of thanking you for your great hospitality, but that is a point upon which I cannot worthily express myself. There is no doubt about it, we have been entertained most royally here and our thanks are due to the excellent arrangements made for us by the Cricket Club. Then, I am glad to be able to say that we feel very highly the honour you have done us in making us members of the various clubs in Shanghai. We were made members of the A.D.C., who gave us a very fine entertainment last night. (Hear, hear) It must have cost a great amount of money and trouble, but it was far better than anything we have seen for a long time in Hongkong.

I wish now to propose the toast of our hosts collectively and individually, and also our hostesses, and I should like to couple with them the name of Mr. J. L. Scott, who has shown us what a very good cricketer he is. I hope and believe that everyone of us had as much confidence in him as an umpire as I did myself.

The toast was drunk with musical honours. The Chairman—I did not intend getting on my legs again to night, but as host of the Captain of the team I will ask all individual hosts to stand up. Thank you. Now, Captain Langhorne and gentlemen, I thank you very much for the nice things you have said about us; but we are really indebted to you, for we have received a very great deal of pleasure from your visit. (Applause.)

Mr. Vinay then opened the musical portion of the evening with a Tarantella by Rubinstein. Mr. E. Nelson sang "Oh! hear the wild wind blow" and "Queen of the Earth;" Mr. Wood, "Stars may forget" and "Daphne's Love;" also with Messrs. G. Lanning, Ryde and Lemon in the quartettes, very sweetly given, "Forsaken" and "A Franklyn's Doge."

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(By Telegraph.)

Peking, 25th September.

We have been repeatedly in ill-health since June last and all this time we have not yet succeeded in regaining our entire health. We hereby grant permission to our high Ministers either in the Capital or in the provinces to recommend to us any capable and experienced physician they may know or hear of and await our commands. Should there be any good physician in the provinces who can start at once for Peking let him do so without any delay.

23rd September.

Hu Ping-chih, Governor of Shansi, recommends, in obedience to our edict, an expectant Taotai of the 4th class named Hsü Yü, as a person fitted to hold the post of our Minister abroad. Let the said Taotai come to Peking and present himself for audience.

21st September.

Sung Peh-lu, the Censor, has been guilty of specially recommending a villain to us (i.e., Kang Yu-wei—Translator) for higher honours and greater trust. Now we find that the said Censor has always had a bad reputation and is unfit for his post. He is therefore hereby cashiered and dismissed for ever from the Civil Service.

Tan Chi-hsün, Governor of Hupeh, recommends to our favourable notice the Hanlin Compiler, Sung Yü-jên (of Sz chuan) and Hung Tsao, an expectant prefect of Hupeh, as men fitted to hold posts as Ministers to foreign countries. The two officers are commanded to come to Peking and present themselves for audience.

THE WHOLESALE REPEAL OF REFORMS.

Peking, 26th September.

The reforms that we ordained recently were for the sake of giving more chances to the masses to better their condition and because it was our desire to make our empire strong and wealthy. We never commanded these reforms for the mere pleasure of changing things or for the wish of casting away old customs that had been handed down to us. We feel sure that the great body of our officials and the people will recognise by our efforts that these reforms had been inaugurated through the pressure of dangers hovering over this empire.

Of late, however, we find that our subjects have been put into a ferment of fear and uncertainty, which we believe has been due to the incapability of those in office

to carry out our commands, as we should have desired. For this reason ignorant people have thought that they could do every improper thing and in their ignorance have attempted to put wrong constructions on our movements. To take the case of our recent abolition of *Yamen*s and officials. Our real desire was to make away with superfluous posts for the sake of economy; whereas, on the contrary, we find rumours flying abroad that we intended to change wholesale the customs of our empire, and, in consequence, innumerable impossible suggestions of reform have been presented to us. If we allowed this to go on, none of us would know to what pass matters will come. Hence, unless we hasten to put our present wishes clearly before all we greatly fear that *yamen* petty officials and underlings will put their own construction on what commands have gone before and create a ferment in the midst of the usual calm of the people. This will indeed be contrary to our desire and put our reforms for strengthening and enriching our empire to naught.

We therefore hereby command that the Supervisorate of Instruction and other five minor Courts and Boards which were recently abolished by us and their duties amalgamated with other Boards for the sake of economy, etc., be forthwith restored to their original state and duties, because we have learned that the process of amalgamation contains many difficulties, and will require too much labour. We think, therefore, it is best that these offices be not abolished at all, there being no actual necessity for doing this. As for the provincial bureaux and official posts ordered to be abolished the work in this connection may go on as usual, and the Viceroy and Governors are exhorted to work earnestly and diligently in the above duty. Again, as to the edict ordering the establishment of an official newspaper, the *Chinese Progress*, and the privilege granted to all scholars and commoners to memorialise us on reforms, etc., this was issued in order that a way might be opened by which we could come into touch with our subjects, high and low. But as we have also given extra liberty to our Censors and high officers to report to us on all matters pertaining to the people and their government, any reforms necessary, suggested by these officers, will be attended to at once by us. Hence we consider that our former edict allowing all persons to report to us is for obvious reasons superfluous, with the present legitimate machinery at hand. And we now command that the privilege be permitted only the proper officers be permitted to report to us as to what is going on in our Empire. As for the *magazine Chinese Progress*, it is really of no use to the government, whilst, on the other hand, it will excite the masses to evil; hence we command the said paper to be suppressed (abolished).

With regard to the proposed Peking University and the middle schools in the provincial capitals they may go on as usual, as they are a nursery for the perfection of true ability and talents. But with reference to the lower schools in the sub-prefectures and districts there need be no compulsion, full liberty being given to the people thereof to do what they please in this connection. As for the unofficial Buddhist, Taoist, and memorial temples which were ordered to be turned into district schools, etc., so long as these institutions have not broken the laws by any improper conduct of the inmates, or the deities worshipped in them are not of the seditious kind, they are hereby excused from the edict above noted. Beyond the measures above named such as those for encouraging commerce, agriculture, science and military matters as they are really for the good of the people and the country the proposals for putting them into effect shall go on; but whatever reforms previously commanded may conflict with the interests

of the government and established custom are all to be repealed and we hereby command the Ministers of the Six Boards and the Tsungli Yamén to carefully deliberate over all the above named measures of reform and report the result to us. At the present moment when the country is undergoing a crisis of danger and difficulty we must be careful of what may be done or what may not, and select only such measures as may be really of benefit to the Empire. We trust that all our officers, high and low, may recognise our efforts in this direction and aid us in so doing.

(2) Hsü Yung-yi, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Civil Appointments, is appointed a member of the Tsungli Yamén.

(3) Ch'êng Chang is appointed Vice-Director of the Court of Ceremonial Sacrifices.

Noté.—This was one of the six Courts or minor Boards abolished a short month ago.—*Translator.*

(4) We have received the memorial of the Board of Punishments in connection with the trial of the proscribed officials Hsü Chih-ching, Yang Shêng-hsiu, Yang Jui, Lin Hsió, Tan Sze-tung and Liu Kuang-ti, together with Kang Kuang-jên, the younger brother of Kang Yü-wei, to the effect that, owing to the seriousness and gravity of the case in question, we should further appoint high Ministers to assist in the said trial, etc. We hereby command the members of the Grand Council and the Court of Censors to make a joint tribunal with the said Board for the trial of the said malefactors. With reference to Chang Yin-huan (Senior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue) although he has been repeatedly denounced to us and has a very evil reputation, yet it appears to us that he is not one of Kang Yü-wei's faction; hence, we command that he be temporarily confined in the Board of Punishments to await a further decree from us. The case of Kang Yü-wei who had in Peking a faction composed of such men as Hsü Chih-ching, etc., is one of great gravity and we fear that he must have a large faction outside of the Capital also, consisting of officials, gentry, and commoners misled by the speciousness of the man. We, however, desire to show mercy to such and therefore shall not go deeply into an investigation of those who belong to Kang's faction, giving such time to repent of their errors.

[It is understood by this that Chang Yin-huan has bought himself off.—*Ed.*]

Peking, 28th September.

(1) Jung Lu is appointed a member of the Grand Council and Yü Lu is commanded to take over the Viceroyalty of Chihli with the High Commissionership of the Peiyang Administration. But Jung Lu is still to retain the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Naval and Military forces of the Peiyang.

(2) Wu Shu-mei is appointed Senior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue with supervision over the Treasury Vaults, vice Chang Yin-huan, cashiered.

(3) Shou Ch'ang, Junior Vice President of the Board of War, is commanded to take over also the duties of the Junior Vice-Presidency of the Board of Rites, *ad interim*.

(4) Hai Fêng is granted another year's Imperial Commissionership of the Soochow silk looms.

(5) Kuang Hsi, San Hsiang, and En Yu being now at the head of their respective brigades in the Southern Parks, their posts in the Capital of Captain-General of the Yellow Hanchun, the Bordered White Hanchun, and the Bordered Blue Mongol Banner Organisations are hereby given *ad interim* to Yü Tê, Prince Tsai Lien, and the Grand Secretary Kun Kang.

(6) Pu Shan is appointed *ad interim* commandant of the White Banner Corps of the

Imperial Guard during Su Lu-tai's absence at the head of his regiment in the Southern Parks.

(7) The Lieutenant-Generalship of the Bordered White Mongol and the Bordered Red Hanchun Banner organisations at Peking held by Ming Hui and Su Lu-tai are hereby given *ad interim* to Pu Lun and En Shou during the formers' absence with their regiments in the Southern Parks.

Note.—It will be noticed that while Jung Lu commands the naval and military forces of the Peiyang at the disposal of the Empress Dowager, outside Peking, the *ad interim* Captain-Generals and Lieutenant-Generals of the various Banner organisations inside Peking are all closely related to the Empress Dowager. The Southern Parks are now filled with the troops of the Peking Field Force preparing for the proposed grand review in October by the Emperor.

Peking, 29th September.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

(1) Yü Ch'ang, Provincial Treasurer of Chihli, and Tsêng Ho, Provincial Treasurer of Kansu, are hereby ordered to interchange posts.

(2) Yü Tê, President of the Board of Rites, and Ch'í Hsiu, President of the Mongolian Superintendency, are hereby ordered to interchange posts.

(3) The Grand Secretary Jung Lu is appointed Comptroller-General of the affairs of the Board of War, and the Board of Rites is hereby commanded to make a golden seal for the said Jung Lu in his new capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of Chihli province and the Peiyang Administration.

THE IMPERIAL TOUR ABANDONED.

(4) Owing to the gradual approach of the cold weather we have come to the determination that the contemplated Imperial trip with the Empress Dowager to inspect first the Peking Field Force at the Southern Hunting Parks, on the 19th October next, and eventually to Tientsin to review the military forces of the Peiyang, will be detrimental to Her Majesty's health in her old age and we therefore hereby command all preparations now going on to be forthwith cancelled. We could not, however, wish to disappoint our troops in the matter and therefore hereby command that the sum of Tls. 6,000 be sent as rewards to the troops under Nieh Sze-cheng, Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Chihli; Tls. 4,000 to the troops under Yuan Shih-kai, and Tls. 3,000 to the troops under General Tung Fu-hsiang.

ALLEGED REASON FOR THE COUP D'ETAT.

(5) All of our subjects, officials and Ministers must acknowledge that we have tried in every way to advance our Empire and make her strong and wealthy by the inauguration of reforms. We never, however, expected to find the 3rd class Board Secretary, K'ang Yu-wei, take advantage of these steps to consummate his evil and treacherous plans of subverting this dynasty and that he dared, the other day, in prosecution of his nefarious designs to conspire to surround Eho Park, capture and exile the persons of the Empress Dowager and herself. Fortunately the conspiracy was found out in time by us and at once set at naught. We hear also that the conspirators established the Patriotic Association—*Pao-Kuo-hui*—for their purpose, one of their principal tenets being that "in defending the Empire they were defending the country of China and not the Manchu dynasty!" All know that we try to rule this Empire by our filial piety towards the Empress-Dowager; but K'ang Yu-wei's doctrines have always been opposed to the ancient Confucian tenets. Owing, however, to the ability shown by the said K'ang Yu-wei in modern and

practical matters we sought to take advantage of it by appointing him a Secretary of the Tsungli Yamén, and subsequently ordered him to Shanghai to direct the management of the official newspaper there. Instead of this, however, he dared still to remain in Peking pursuing his nefarious designs against the dynasty, and had it not been for the protection given by the spirits of our ancestors he certainly would have succeeded. K'ang Yu-wei is therefore the arch conspirator and his chief assistant is the M. A. Liang Ch'it-sao, and they are both to be immediately arrested and punished for the crime of rebellion. The other principal conspirators, namely, the Censor Yang Shên-hsiu, the brother of K'ang Yu-wei, K'ang Kuang-jên—and the four Tsungli Yamén secretaries T'an Sze-tung, Lin Hsió, Yang Jui and Liu Kuang-ti, we immediately ordered to be arrested and imprisoned by the Board of Punishments; but fearing that if any delay ensued in sentencing them they would endeavor to entangle a number of others, we accordingly commanded yesterday (28th September) their immediate execution so as to close the matter entirely and prevent further troubles.

[*Note.*—The first of the above-named Tsungli Yamén Secretaries was the eldest son of H.E. T'au Chi-hsun, Governor of Hupeh, an exceedingly bright and talented young official.]

Peking, 30th September.

AN IMPERIAL CLANSMAN RE-INSTATED.

(1) Huai T'a-pu (formerly cashiered President of the Board of Rites—*Translator*) is hereby reinstated as President of the Court of Censors and is also appointed President of the Board of Comptrollers-General of the Imperial Household Department.

SENTENCES ON THE OTHER UNFORTUNATES.

(2) Chang Yin-huan, the cashiered Senior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, has been proved to be a cunning, low-principled man fond of currying favour with men in high places and therefore unfit for his high post. He must be kept under strict surveillance and we therefore banish him to Chinese Turkistan to expiate his sins. The cashiered Hanlin Recorder, Hsü Chih-ching, is ordered to be imprisoned for life in the Board of Punishments, while the Hanlin Compiler and ex-Literary Chancellor of Huanan, Hsü Jên-chih, is hereby cashiered and dismissed from the public service for ever.

[*Note.*—It is most significant that Hsü Chih-ching's title of Junior Vice President of the Board of Rites, which was given him by the Emperor just before his Majesty was murdered or deposed, has not been recognised in the Empress-Dowager's decree above translated.]

1st October.

A NEW COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

Chao Shu-jao, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Punishments, is appointed Comptroller-General, with Wang Wên-shao, of the Board of Railways and Mines, vice Chang Yin-huan banished.

UNDER THE BAN.

All books and literary essays written and published by the arch conspirator Kang Yu-wei are hereby ordered to be destroyed, and all local officials are commanded to search for them, owing to their being pernicious and contrary to the tenets of our sacred religion (Confucianism).

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

are warranted to cure, in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

THE VICEROY JUNG LU'S JOURNEY TO PEKING.

A Tientsin telegram received on Tuesday states that "the Grand Secretary and Viceroy of Chihli, Jung Lu, started for Peking by special train almost immediately after the receipt of the Empress Dowager's edict commanding his immediate presence at the palace. There was no ceremony of handing over of the seals when Yuan Shih-kai (better-known as the Chinese ex-Resident at Seoul) took over the acting Viceroyship of the Peiyang Administration." To the superficial observer this last sentence may not mean much, but it really possesses a meaning of the greatest significance and political importance. In other words, Viceroy Jung Lu took his seals along with him to Peking, for by the possession of them he has the supreme control of the armies of Chihli province and the naval forces of the Peiyang Administration, which in a crisis like the present makes him the master of the situation. But Jung Lu is a senior member of the Imperial Clan, which powerful body is said to have considerably strengthened the hands of the Empress Dowager and of Li Hung-chang in their recent deposition, and possibly murder, of the Emperor; and above all things Jung Lu has the name of being a thorough courtier. The favours and high honours which the Emperor for at least eighteen months past has literally rained upon this high official as a mark of Imperial esteem and confidence ought to make him anxious to hasten to his Imperial master's side; but there is too much reason to fear that he goes up as one of the leaders of the Imperial Clansmen and chief supporters of the Empress Dowager.

THE CAUSE OF THE COUP D'ETAT AT PEKING.

A private Chinese dispatch from Peking dated the 25th of September, says:—It is confidently asserted that one of the last memorials by Kang Yu-wei to the Emperor was an earnest warning to his Majesty to be on his guard against his enemies. Kang strongly urged the advisability of removing the Empress Dowager to some other Palace where she could not interfere with the reform measures of his Majesty. Another suggestion was that Li Hung-chang should be deported to his native city and placed under surveillance. For if allowed longer to go about at pleasure within the palace precincts, his close intimacy with the Empress-Dowager and underhand treachery would one day put a stop entirely to the new régime, and all this hard labour would be lost for ever, by the formation of a powerful league against the Emperor. In this connection Kang denounced a number of the most bigoted of the Imperial Clansmen, who he thought were anxious to make away with his Majesty in some way or other. Although this memorial was kept strictly secret by the Emperor it somehow leaked out and so forced the Empress Dowager and her party's hand, and she was compelled to assert herself at once. Under advice of the senior members of the Imperial Clan she deposed his Majesty, ordering the instant arrest of the author of the secret memorial for high treason, and of all who had "unduly influenced the ex-Emperor." Had the Empress-Dowager's hand not been forced in this way, the decline of his Majesty's power would doubtless have been much more gradual.

THE ESCAPE OF KANG YU-WEI.

The following tribute of gratitude of the fellow provincials of Kang Yu-wei to the Consuls, Admiral, and great people of the "Great Empire of Great Britain," apparently for saving Kang from the clutches of the opponents of reform, was sent us by post on Thursday from Hongkew and purports to represent the sentiments of the Shanghai Cantonese:—The contents of the post envelope are (1) a red card with the words "Presented with bowed heads by the people of Kuangtung province," (2) another red card bearing the words, "The people of Kuangtung province reverentially beg to present their united thanks to the people of the great, unequalled Empire of Great Britain for this proof of loyalty, kindness, majesty, courage, and love of strict justice," and (3) a sheet of letter paper containing the words, "We, the people of Kuangtung province, crave permission to express our deep gratitude to their excellencies the Consuls and the Admiral of the Great Empire of Great Britain for their great kindness to us.

"Reverentially presented by the people of Kuangtung province. "We further beg the Editor of the 'Tze Lin' (*North-China Daily News*) to give publicity to the above in its valuable columns, and hope personally to give thanks therefor."

The frank on the left lower corner of the envelope states that "the within contents have been posted from Hongkew by the representatives of Kuangtung."

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE MARGARET WILLIAMSON HOSPITAL REBUILDING FUND.

	Tls.	\$
Previously acknowledged	500.00	2,390.00
Mr. Chu		50.00
The Kiangnan Arsenal (by the Director)		150.00
Lin Taotai, Chief Director		50.00
Chang Taotai, Director		40.00
Mr. K. S. Wong, Secretary		35.00
" Chow Tsi-yuen		10.00
" Fung Kwo-sze		10.00
" Yang Cho-tang		10.00
" Wah Sih-yu		5.00
" Liu Yik-chai		5.00
" T. Bunt		20.00
Total.....	500.00	2,775.00

ROWING NOTES.

It is really very difficult to watch the training of the different crews on the River, to form any sound opinion of their performances, as only a cursory glance is obtainable as they dash by aided by their various modes of progression; and although the Police Hulk forms a fair coign of vantage, it is disappointing to see a crew go down river when you expect them to go for the practice-row in the opposite direction. The Irish eight have been undergoing a sort of quick change process, and evidently have not quite made up their minds as to who should stroke them. One night it has been H. S. Wilkinson, but the last few evenings E. Byrne has been occupying that important position. There is any amount of latent power in the boat and if it can only be made effective, they should prove a very dangerous eight for the English crew to tackle.

The English crew have improved very much, but there is still a lack of jump in the boat; the light craft does not travel as fast as I should like to see her; bow side do not appear to be so strong as stroke side and the helm is constantly against them, which is

sufficient to retard the progress of any boat; the stroke must also be kept longer, as when the crew tires, which it often does after a few minutes *port*, that neat recovery is forgotten, and a good old bucket forward is the result. I shall expect to see them in their racing boat very shortly.

Too Old to Row.

LITERARY NOTES.

(FROM MR. T. FISHER UNWIN.)

Mr. Fisher Unwin's Colonial Library includes every variety of fiction from the drawing-room comedies of John Oliver Hobbes to the tense and passionate realisations of tropical life by Mr. Joseph Conrad. The forty-second number of this series of novels which is about to be published is *Moonlight*, by Mrs. Mary E. Mann, the popular author of the *Cedar Star* and other novels. It describes life in a country emporium and the love affairs of a semi-orphaned shop girl. There is a naughty parrot in the story who has learned to say "D—n the girl!" but she is really a charming heroine with two lovers.

What are Whiddles? Legends we suppose. Anyhow Mr. Fisher Unwin will issue shortly a book entitled *Cornish Whiddles for Teenin Time*. One of the Whiddles is called "The Sea Mist." Giants, witches, pixies, and mermaids figure in them. Mrs. Frank Morris is the author and it would seem that she listened to the telling of "Whiddles" when she was a child. Her book is illustrated by Mr. Archibald R. Nicholson.

The Author of the ever-delightful *Uncle Remus* has written some *Tales of the Home Folk in Peace and War* which Mr. T. Fisher Unwin will publish ere long. In this work Mr. Joel Chandler Harris has almost given up writing in a dialect. The tales concern a great many varieties of human beings. Their locality is the Southern States.

Few people realise what it means to be eighty years old. It means that you may have known Shelley, Keats, Byron, and people that have passed into classics and legends. It means that lost history has been enacted under your eyes. It means that you have become mysterious, and in a sense a monopolist of the past. Hence much interest attaches to the publication of *Eighty Years and More*, the reminiscences of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. These extend from Waterloo to the Diamond Jubilee. She is a great figure in the forward movement for women and author of a *History of Woman's Suffrage*. Both in England and America she has seen much, and names like Shelley, Browning, Whittier, Garrison, General Grant, etc., throng her pages. Mr. T. Fisher Unwin will publish this work.

It is often wearisome to read of places we have never seen, but about two countries, Egypt and Palestine, our dreams have so often revolved that we have become gradually familiar with them and could almost find our way about them. In *The City of the Colophs*, which Mr. Fisher Unwin will presently issue, Mr. Eustace Ball has written a monograph on Cairo and its environs and the Nile and its monuments. To his text, which is very full are added twenty photogravures. The latter give us a sight of the real, battered, desert Sphinx, impassive and wonderful and far less sleek than the well-nourished Sphinges which are placed round Cleopatra's Needle on the Thames Embankment.

The "Children's Library" was one of Fisher Unwin's most applauded ventures.

Here were pocket-books for children, illustrated and clad in "pinaflore" bindings. The great Madox Brown did not disdain to draw for them and the letter-press covered several literatures. Mr. Unwin is now re-issuing this library, which appeared originally in half-crown volumes, at one shilling, leading off with *The Enchanted Garden* by Mrs. Molesworth; and the translation of Daudet's *La Belle Niernaise* with the original French illustrations. The re-issue will pass to *The Brown Owl*, the story by Mr. Ford Hueffer which Madox Brown illustrated; *The China Cup*, tales by Mr. Felix Volkhovsky, a well-known Russian refugee, until, we suppose, it covers most, if not all of the old series.

Absence is said to make the heart grow fonder, and it may well be that many an emigrant sees his motherland in rosy tints. Especially has he been taught to listen from afar to the little village chimes, the bleating of lambs and the play of Chloë and Daphnis till he forgets all about the squirearchy and the sweating system. A volume by Mr. J. Kent, which Mr. T. Fisher Unwin is shortly to add to his Colonial Library, will remind the home side emigrant of unpleasant realities. It is entitled *A Harvest Festival* and depicts a gentleman farmer who for the purpose of aggrandisement and hastening his entry into tip-top society, in the picturesque metaphor of an American writer, yielded to no one in his ability to "skin a flea for the sake of its hide and tallow." The circumstance that his wife was full of charity which she was condemned to suppress leads up to a pathetic dénouement.

To the same series published by Mr. Fisher Unwin will be added a romance by Miss Elsa d'Esterre Keeling, whose delicate imagination wove together some years ago that charming collection of fantasies *In Thoughtland and in Dreamland*. The romance in question is called *The Queen's Serf*, and deals with a singular instance of miscarriage of justice in the reign of Queen Anne. A young man is hanged in chains and comes to life after the operation. He is not again subjected to the death-penalty, but becomes the Queen's serf. It would take real life to furnish the parallel of such an astounding event.

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THE COMING OF THE TARTARS, B.C. 771, OR "THE PRICE OF A SMILE,"

CHAPTER I.

Introductory.

Fifteen or more centuries before the Christian era and situated on the north-western border of the modern province of Shensi there existed a small principality known by the name of P'in. One of the rulers of P'in was Tan Fu also known as the ancient Duke. In his day, B.C. 1325—1232, the state of P'in was sorely harassed by the depredate expeditions of neighbouring tribes. That they might be free from molestation the ancient Duke together with his subjects migrated to the Hill of Ch'i, otherwise known as the Pillar of the Sky, which rising out of the plain of Chou is situated some 20 miles south of P'in and included in the present department of Fêng-hsiang. In the neighbourhood of Ch'i Hill Tan Fu effected a permanent settlement for his tribe. His grandson, however, moved the headquarters of the clan to Fêng, a little to the west of Hsianfu.

Shortly after settling himself in his new home Tan Fu was created Duke of Chou by Wu Yi, the 25th ruler of the Imperial House of Shang. Fate seems to have loaded the House of Shang with curses rather than blessings for the favour shown by it to Tan Fu. His grandson shook the

Shang dynasty to its foundations. His great-grandson utterly destroyed it and made his own House the predominant one in the Middle Kingdom.

The new order of things was ushered in by a terrible battle fought at Mêngtsin, in Honan, B.C. 1122. The new dynasty was named Chou and its founder was canonised as King Wu, or the Warrior King. The House of Chou maintained its ascendancy until B.C. 256. Its history embraces a period of 866 years, during which time there were 34 occupants of the Throne.

The Metropolitan city was called Hao, and it was situated to the west of Hsianfu. The site of this city is said to have been turned into a lake by Han Wu-ti, B.C. 140—87.

During the first eight reigns the House of Chou was fortunate as regards the energy and ability of its representatives. Unfortunately, however, King Yi, the ninth ruler, did not maintain the good name of his House as his predecessors had done. The chronicler states that "he did not understand the etiquette relating to audience, and consequently his officers became overbearing."

The dynasty was still more unfortunate in King Li, the tenth ruler, B.C. 878. Tyrant—destitute of rectitude—murderer of his subjects, etc., are some of the epithets attached to his name. To his unrighteous conduct is attributed the turning away of the people that began in his day, "a thing that had not taken place for hundreds or thousands of years." Finally Li was driven from his capital, and for fourteen years the government was carried on by Dukes Shao and Chou, who acted as regents.

The reign of Li, though odious in the estimation of his countrymen, forms an interesting period to the foreign student. This reign is a chronological landmark in Chinese history. The 38th year of Li's reign corresponded to the year B.C. 842. Of this date Dr. Legge says, "It is the first era of Chinese chronology about the correctness of which there can hardly be any difference of opinion."

Upon the death of Li, his son ascended the throne as King Hsüen and reigned B.C. 827—781. Suzerain power was thus retained by the House of Chou. That this was possible is, however, expressly attributed to "the one heart and united strength of the two regents" mentioned above.

King Hsüen was a man of strong character. His government is described as "vigorous and constitutional." He selected virtuous men as his Ministers. Hence in his day the majesty of the House of Chou greatly revived. The general condition of things recalled the palmy days of the Kings Wên, Wu, Ch'êng and K'ang.

Although King Hsüen maintained an energetic government yet he is credited with a sin of omission that seriously weakened his kingly influence. In order to set forth the King's shortcoming in its proper light it will be necessary to retrace our steps.

In the days of King Wên there was a high Officer of State named Lü Shang, now popularly known as T'ai Kung. Disgusted with the tyranny of Ch'ou Hsiu, the last ruler of the Shang dynasty, Lü Shang broke his sword and went into voluntary exile. One day as King Wên was about to go out hunting, he was told that on this occasion he should take neither a dragon, a horse, a tiger nor a bear, but a King's assistant. On that day he met Lü Shang, then eighty years of age, engaged in fishing on the banks of the River Wei. King Wên asked the aged minister to share his toils, which Lü Shang persistently declined to do. Finally, the King, together with two of his sons, harnessed themselves to a carriage and thus proceeded to the retreat of Lü Shang. At the sight of this spectacle all reluctance on the part of Lü Shang to throw in his lot with the King disappeared. He immediately became the chief counsellor of the

House of Chou, and subsequently in the hands of the Warrior King he proved to be an instrument of destruction to the dynasty of Shang.

The conspicuous part played by Lü Shang in raising the House of Chou to the position of suzerain power in China naturally invested with great authority any work upon which he set his imprimatur. Now it so happened that Lü Shang possessed a book known as the *Tan Shu*, or Red Book, which professed to contain the principles of government adopted by Huang Ti, one of the most famous legendary rulers of China, and this book he presented to King Wên. It is needless to remark that the family of Chou attached great importance to the Red Book. It is recorded of the Warrior King that he had its maxims engraved and placed at his doors and windows that they might be ever before his eyes.

Now King Hsüen, though he raised the prestige of his House, did not improve the condition of his subjects, nor did he receive as many tributary presents from foreign tribes as did his predecessors Ch'êng and K'ang. In respect of these two important matters, his reign was at least a partial failure, and this failure is attributed to the fact that he did not take counsel of the Red Book, as some of his predecessors had done.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AT SINGAPORE.

HIS VIEWS ON THE CHINA QUESTION.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Singapore, 24th September.

Lord Charles Beresford on his arrival was met by the Acting Governor and Delegates from the Chamber of Commerce and Straits Settlements Association. He dined at Government House and afterwards addressed a crowded meeting. The position in China, he said, was critical for British trade. His mission aims at focusing the views of Britishers on the spot in order to impress the people at home. He advocates a commercial alliance between Great Britain and Germany and states that Japan is bound to advance. Peace is Great Britain's chief interest. Such union as he recommends would be irresistible and a political alliance might be the possible outcome. Adequate security must be given for capital invested in China. The waterways should be developed and the observance of treaty provisions and the tariffs insisted upon.

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THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

BY THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE,
BART., M.P.

(Author of "Greater Britain," &c.)

IX.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The defence of the colonies of the British Empire must rest mainly upon our naval supremacy, which is also necessary, however, both for the protection of India and of the Mother-country against invasion and for the maintenance of our trade.

Our naval supremacy at the present moment is more complete than it has been in the recent past; but it is, owing to the efforts of our rivals, unhappily more complete now than it is likely to be in the immediate future. 1898 is a year in which we stand in a strong position, especially so far as battleships are concerned, by the completion of the *Magnificent* class of the Spencer programme, and by the non-completion of the corresponding ships of the

other Powers. It is, however, unfortunately the case that Mr. T. A. Brassey, who has hitherto been looked upon by many of us as an optimist, explains in the most important chapters of the *Naval Annual*, published in April last, that we are about to lose again our advantage as compared even with the Franco-Russian combination. It is pointed out, in the valuable Russian chapter of that work, that Russia is now building, even as compared with ourselves, with "unexampled rapidity," and that while she has until now been obliged to buy armour plating from abroad, she will very soon be able to herself supply all the armour needed for her immense new programme, fully revealed only in the month of May. As regards the manning of our ships, Mr. T. A. Brassey, who had formerly appeared to be fairly satisfied, now declares that our "numbers" may "without hesitation" be declared "insufficient."

I have recently pressed on the attention of the Admiralty a suggestion which had previously been made, by Mr. Brassey among others, that colonial assistance towards numbers of men might with advantage be sought. But I have limited myself to an experiment in this direction in the colony of Newfoundland. In Australasia the numbers of fishermen and coasting seamen are small and their pay is high. As regards Canada there is a danger that if the local fishermen are trained they will be attracted by high bounties into the navy of the United States, instead of being available for our own. In the case of Newfoundland alone is there an immense supply of hardy fishermen and sailors, working at low rates of pay, and, therefore, probably willing to accept the rates offered for the new home Reserve, who also are sufficiently (geographically) removed from the temptations of the United States to be probably available in time of war.

Direct colonial contribution towards Imperial defence is the matter which in this article, most needs discussion. At the present moment Canada, with her long frontier, assists in the defence of the naval base of Esquimaux, at one end of it, and does not assist in the defence of the fortified base of Halifax at the other end. Halifax, however, would probably be retained by us as coaling station in any event, just as we retain the fortified station of Bermuda. Canada supplies, under a nominal system of universal militia service, a small permanent militia of decreasing strength, supported as regards its officering by an admirable Staff College. The supply of artillery and of ammunition of a modern type, as well as that of rifles, is insufficient for the strain of war, but war between ourselves and the United States is not to be expected, and the United States have also not hitherto maintained upon the Canadian frontier any permanent force. Canada makes no contribution towards the fleet, which, however, defends for her a large portion of her frontier, owing to the navigability of the St. Lawrence. The Australasian colonies maintain a considerable militia force of various types, besides a large number of volunteers, and they contribute towards the maintenance of a local squadron, which is subject to a condition of irremovability which would greatly hamper the Admiralty in time of war, and which, although wholly indefensible on strategical grounds, is one which the Prime Ministers of the colonies insist on maintaining—against the best advice. The South African colonies have shown signs of willingness to contribute towards the fleet, and maintain a considerable local military force besides accepting a universal liability to the call to arms, which they have inherited from the Dutch Colonial Government. The Crown Colonies contribute towards the cost of the army, but upon a low, although a varying, scale. It is difficult to see why Ceylon and Singapore, with their enormous trade and wealth, should contribute towards the defence of the empire on a scale far lower than that

which applies to the south of India, which is less exposed to attack, as well as far poorer from every point of view.

When we look round the empire as a whole we cannot but be struck by the want of system which prevails, and the haphazard fashion in which the subject has always been treated by Governments at home. We have indeed made little progress with regard to the principle upon which it should be dealt with. Even before the commencement of the eighteenth century Penn made proposals for an Imperial Congress, or at least an American Congress, to be presided over by a Commissioner from home, which was to decide on the contributions to be made by the different colonies for the purpose of Imperial Defence. During the great wars with France in the eighteenth century the colonial troops played the grandest part; and, as Mr. Hugh Egerton has pointed out, if real statesmanship had been exhibited at that time: "It might have been possible to attach to the service of the Crown a colonial army, which might have rendered the immediate course of history very different."

The presence of a loyal American army might have been a force, making for British interests, the importance of which could not be exaggerated. So far was the British Government from attempting this that by a most unwise regulation all commissions in the Royal army above the rank of Captain took precedence of all commissions in the Colonial service."

It is often thought that the American colonies rose against the very principle of taxation for Imperial purposes considered in the abstract. But, as Mr. Egerton has well shown, Franklin himself, writing in 1764, admitted that a special revenue might properly be established towards supporting troops to be maintained in America by the Crown, and the principle that the colonists should pay their due proportion of Imperial charges was not denied by the colonists themselves; their grievance lying wholly in the particular manner in which payment was required.

It will perhaps be sufficient for our purpose here if we simply note the fact that the most fanatically independent and self-contained of all our colonies, those most disposed to resist inclusion with ourselves in a common government under any scheme of Imperial Federation, would, undoubtedly, in the judgment of those who know them best, be anxious to take their part in defending the Empire;—for example, in India in time of dangerous war against a coalition. This being so, surely it must be wise that those preparations should be made in time of peace for such a collective action as would come too late if taken in time of war.

CONCLUSION.

In his speech at Birmingham on the 13th May, the Colonial Secretary, after explaining the dangers which surround our position as a Power, expressed the desire of himself and the Cabinet to draw closer the bonds between ourselves and our colonies for the purposes of defence and of trade. No proposals have, however, as yet been put forward for any consideration upon the former head, and those which have been suggested upon the latter have either been withdrawn or are somewhat nebulous.

The Colonial Secretary, who before the Jubilee, invited practical suggestions for a tariff union, after he had met the Prime Ministers of the eleven self-governing colonies, declared in strong terms the unwisdom of pressing the question. But since that declaration steps have been taken in some colonies in the direction of a preference to be given to the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom. It will be seen that the phrase "the United Kingdom" excludes India and the Crown Colonies, and it is by no means certain that any very real or considerable preference can be carried, as far as the United Kingdom itself is concerned, in the Protectionist colonies; while colonies which are not Protectionist will

rather desire to open more freely their gates than to open them specially to the Mother-country. It is mainly against the manufactures of Great Britain and the wheat of India that the colonial Protectionists direct their doctrine. The cheap-living Asiatic populations, and the "pauper labour of Europe," which excite their scorn, inhabit above all Great Britain and India.

The only practical step which is being taken at the present time with regard to increased trade facilities concerns a renewal of reciprocity arrangements between the West Indies (British Crown Colonies) and a foreign country—the United States. Already there is a partial customs union between British colonies and a foreign country—the Orange Free State. There was previously a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, and there may be again. It is indeed somewhat doubtful whether the vision of a British tariff league is less of a dream vision than that of absolute Imperial unity or federation. We shall all agree on one point; which is that it is unwise to press any proposals for change which will provoke in any considerable portions of the Empire resistance likely to worsen the existing state of feeling, and this may be the effect of pressing free admission of British goods upon Protectionist colonies, or closer political relations upon others.

Even from the point of view of British power and authority in the world, and from the point of view of peace, most necessary to British trade, it is doubtful whether the drawing closer of commercial bonds within the Empire, at the expense of commercial relations with other countries, is a step of progress. Take Canada for example. Canada and the United States are so situated towards one another that their trade but for artificial and political but imaginary lines, would be very largely with one another. Not only in the days of Reciprocity, but up to June, 1896, the trade of the United States with Canada was very large indeed. The hostile tariff of the United States has harmed this trade, and has caused the action on the part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier which excited much attention last year, but these steps are less natural and more strained than would be a complete or even a partial removal of customs barriers between Canada and her nearer neighbour; while the political estrangement which commercial estrangement brings about is not to the advantage either of our Imperial policy or of peace. The sentiment of common nationality and of racial patriotism, which it is undoubtedly important to strengthen within our Empire, may be called out by a wise policy of common Imperial defence, without being accompanied by an attempt to divert trade by steps which could not fail in some degree to hamper that European trade and that trade to the Two Americas upon which statistics show that our manufacturing supremacy and overwhelming marine supremacy depend. Attempts to divert trade for the supposed benefit of the colonies, or of the Mother-country in connection with her colonial Empire, are, of course, not new. They constitute a milder form of that Colonial System which was formerly applied in a greater or less degree by the countries possessing colonies, and which in its extreme form excluded from the ports of such countries and their colonies all foreign ships and all foreign goods.

Those who are interested in the details of the fiscal question which is involved in proposals either for a Zollverein or for preferential trade within the Empire, or parts of it, would do well to study for themselves Mr. Chamberlain's speech upon the subject delivered on the 25th March, 1896, at a meeting of the Canada Club. It has been commonly assumed by partisans that Mr. Chamberlain proclaimed on that occasion a policy different from that which had been the policy of the Colonial Office and of British Cabinets in the past. He

stated, on the contrary, the objections to the proposal of the majority of the Colonial representatives at the Ottawa Conference of 1894, (presided over with singular statesmanship by Lord Jersey) in the strongest terms. He said that preferential trade would involve, in the case of the United Kingdom, a most serious disturbance of our trade, the imposition of a duty upon food and upon raw material, with a tendency to increase the cost of living, to increase the pressure upon the working classes of this country, to increase the cost of production, and to put us in a worse position in competition with foreign countries in neutral markets. All this for an insufficient *quid pro quo*. He showed that our foreign trade is so gigantic in proportion to the foreign trade of our colonies that the burden of any arrangement of the kind would fall with great weight on the home country. He stated that Lord Ripon's dispatch of 1895 was conclusive against the particular proposal which up to 1896 had been suggested for our consideration. But he pointed out that Lord Ripon himself had alluded to a different proposal which had not been made, which would be free in principle from objection, and which, if practicable, would cement the unity of the Empire and promote its progress. This was a proposal for a true Zollverein, but since that time the total unwillingness of every colony to come into such an arrangement has been demonstrated; so that it is at present unnecessary to discuss the objections which, in spite of Lord Ripon's words, torn from their context, would undoubtedly remain to any such proposal.

In a speech of the 9th June, 1896, Mr. Chamberlain returned to the subject and spoke more strongly still in favour of the establishment of commercial union throughout the Empire, but admitted that it would involve the replacing (by the Mother-country) of duties upon corn, meat, wool, and other articles of enormous consumption in this country. He did not think it either wise or practicable that any such proposal should come in the first instance from the United Kingdom; and a sufficient answer, for the moment, is that no such proposal has come from the colonies. One enormous difficulty in the way of even fairly considering such proposals, should they be made at a future time, is that of how to represent the interests of India, containing as she does the majority of British subjects in the world, and supplying as she does an enormous share of the income and of the military resources of the Empire. Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion met with what the leading newspapers in Australia describe as a "cool reception," and the fate of "falling flat," and the final blow was given to it when the eleven Prime Ministers of the self-governing colonies met at the Colonial Office during the Jubilee. It must never be forgotten in this connection that, even under hostile tariffs, the first of our export markets continues to be the United States; while the second of our export markets is that vast Empire of India, under our rule indeed, but too little thought of in connection with this matter of colonial trade.

There is a danger in pressing Imperial Federation, without knowing exactly what we mean and, still more, what the colonies desire. There is danger in pressing closer trade relations while we remain in the same condition of doubt. There is danger in neglecting to press those joint preparations for Imperial Defence which, if not made now, will come too late.

CHARLES W. DILKE.

CYCLING ROUND THE WORLD.

NINETIETH ARTICLE.

THROUGH THE STATES OF INDIANA AND OHIO.

MATTERS OF MINOR MENTION.

Cleveland, Ohio.

We wheeled into South Bend just at sundown. It was Saturday evening, and the streets were filled with a Saturday night crowd. Women were carrying baskets and purchasing the Sunday dinner; young misses had their hair in bits of newspaper, so that it would be nice and crimp tomorrow at Sunday school; most of the men had undergone their weekly shave, and they were lounging about in their Sunday clothes taking the creases out. Outwardly it was just an ordinary Saturday night crowd, differing little from the Saturday-night marketing crowds you'll see in any country English town.

But South Bend has a distinction. It has the most polyglot population on the face of the earth. You remember how at Simporopol in the Crimea we thought we had discovered the most higgledy-piggledy conglomeration of strangely assorted humanity in the world. Simporopol means "the meeting place of the nations." But Simporopol has an absolutely pure-blooded throng compared with South Bend. South Bend is a sort of dumping-ground of the scrap pieces of European nationalities. It is the Mecca of the earth's destitute. Germans preponderate; there are a few hundred Austrians, and quite a colony of Hungarians; Poles and Russian Jews are neighbours; Italians eat their macaroni by the railway side; Swedes have small farms on the outskirts.

Aid there they were that Saturday night, Teutons, Saxons, Magyars, Latins, Slavs, Semites, all jostling one another on the pavement, and spending their wages in onions and ready-made clothes, and hair oil, and ribs of beef, and ice cream sodas.

The handy-man at the hotel bustled about finding a padlocked room where the bicycles would be safe from molestation. "That's the old flag for me," he said, rubbing between his fingers one of our silken Union Jacks.

"You English?" we asked.

"Love yer, yes! I'm no Yank. Yer come all the bloomin' wye from London? D'ye know the King's Road, Chelsea? I worked there. An' Knightsbridge, an' 'Ammer-mith, and the Fulham Road? Wish I was back!"

"You don't like America, then?"

"Like it!" He gave a sudden twist of the mouth towards his right ear. "Like it! See 'ere; I gave up a bloomin' good job in the King's Road, Chelsea, to come out to this bloomin' country. Expected to make my fortune. Garn! but I was a m-u-g. Couldn't get work no-how. Had to take this bloomin' job, cleanin' dishes an' sweepin' floors. And there's no good times 'ere; Yanks don't know what 'avin' a good time is. Gie me 'Ide Park near the band-stand on a Sunday! Lord it do make me sick when I thinks."

The next day he confided to us he was saving his dollars. "An' when I got the bloomin' shekels I skips, mister; yes, I skips. You'll see me in London next year, you bet."

We stayed in South Bend over Sunday, with a crowd of commercial travellers as companions. "Drummers" is the slang term applied in America to gentlemen "on the road." And drumming is indeed their occupation. The way they beat up a living is marvellous to the lay mind. In every town with half-a-dozen shops you'll find a dozen drummers. And every drummer is an expert in bunkum, bluff, and bounce. If you sell stationery he'll demonstrate how your business welfare depends on selling

spring mattresses. Next to an English life insurance agent, he's the most convincing person in the world. If a man from Armour's pig-killing establishment in Chicago went to Jerusalem, the whole Hebrew community round Zion would, within a week, have their cellars stacked with tinned pork!

A hollow-cheeked nervous man, with thin hair on the top of his head, got into conversation. "Guess you don't have buggies in England?" he inquired.

"No, it's not the sort of vehicle English folks would care for."

"Don't you think they're nice and handy to drive round the country in?"

"Splendid."

"Why don't you buy one? Here is my catalogue; here, No. 17, that's a cute turnout, real elegant, polished panels and green cloth cushions. I'll tell you what—of course, you're not in the trade, but you're a decent fellow—only say the word and you'll have one at wholesale price. I wouldn't do that for everybody. Is it a bargain?"

"But I ride a bicycle, or may be I use a hansom cab when in London."

"I don't know what a hansom cab is. But that don't cut no ice no-how." ("Don't cut no ice no-how" is American for "that's of no account.") Everybody rides a wheel. There ain't no distinction in that. Now a nice, smart American buggy would let folks see you were somebody; that you ain't like other people; that you've got character and individuality. Mind, I'm offering you a bargain. Say the word, and in two days the buggy will be here."

"I don't want a buggy. And I've got no horse. I'm cycling from here to New York; therefore, what would be the use of—"

"Now look here, you're a man of sense. I know you've ridden, God knows where on that wheel of yours. Have a change. Ride the rest of the way to New York in a buggy. You ain't a man with prejudices, I guess. It's mighty bad for a man to always keep in one groove, ain't it? I'm talking sense, ain't I? You can't ride your wheel when it rains. If you have a buggy what does rain matter? You get mighty tired pumping along all day. In a buggy all you've got to do is sit at your ease, like a gentleman. Think of all the waste of tissue and energy this bicycle riding is. Now I ain't no philanthropist, but you look thin, and I tell you the Lord's mighty truth in making it clear to your mind, as I guess you're a sensible man, that a buggy would be a perfect God-send. An' your bicycle's near worn out. Now this buggy, when you get to England, will be—"

"I don't want a buggy!"

"Now don't get curt and snappy," continued the drummer, edging his chair nearer. "Of course you don't want one. Nobody wants anything that's good for them; that's human nature. But look here, you might trade it when you get to England. You'd get a big price for it. So you'd have the use of the buggy from here to New York, and then make a profit on it. Doesn't that appeal to you?"

"No, it doesn't. I've got my bike."

"Bicycles are all very well," he went on placidly, "but bicycles ain't buggies. Look at it in this light. I make a reduction of 33 per cent. to you on the ordinary price. Now compare the price of a wheel; reckon how short a time it's really good for, and then reckon—"

"I'm bad at figures. Do you mind me reading my newspaper?"

"Not at all. I'll talk while you read. Now as I was saying—"

Just then a beneficent providence introduced the diversion of a dog fight in the adjoining street. The sporting proclivities of the buggy vendor predominated. He went away to view the conflict and, happily, was seen no more.

Next morning we sped on through the lanes of Indiana, with great seas of golden corn heaving on either side. One village was German, with the barns all German style, and the little white-painted wooden church was as quaint as though brought from Wurtemberg. We occasionally struck a farmer crowd of Swedes, then may be a village full of red-bearded Caledonians, further on a hamlet of Celts. It looked as though, in former days, each settler settled far apart from his neighbours. And then when prosperity danced over his fields and through his barns, he sent for folk from the old country. They came. All through Indiana and Ohio we found family bunches of Englishmen, Scotsmen, or Irishmen, Germans, Swedes, or Poles.

Frequently, of course, we met the true American, the man who didn't know from what country he originally came, save so far as his name indicated, and there was a tradition. And there is a distinctiveness about him that marks him off from the other farmers of the earth. As a type, the American farmer is just a little above the medium height; his limbs are long and his joints loose. He is a little shaky about the knees. He has no superabundant flesh; his skin is brown, looking as if it had shrunk and was now a misfit. His striking physical feature is the long narrow face and long thin neck. Though he is wide-chested enough, muscular and wiry enough, you get the impression that at some time of his life he had been stretched and never got over it. That is why the American walks so badly. The rural Englishman never knows what to do with his hands; the rural American never knows what to do with his feet. The narrow forehead and small blinking eyes of the Ohio farmer suggest greed and suspicion. But he has a good nose, well moulded and wide nostrilled, and his mouth is straight and firm, and when he is old the shutting of it is like the fall of a trap.

West of the Mississippi river the ranches are as big as English sierras. But through these Eastern countries they are small, generally about 160 acres. Farmer, wife, sons, and daughters all work in the fields or the dairy. The old man is not always droning about bad times. He doesn't drive over to the "White Hart" on market day in a smart gig, and at the "Ordinary" moan that agriculture is going to the devil, while his wife is round the corner buying expensive dress stuffs, and his daughter, just home from the finishing academy, wants a seventy-guinea piano, and his son won't be satisfied till he has a high-bred hunter. On the shuffle-boned Ohio farmer you never see vest or coat; his shirt sleeves are generally turned up to the elbow. He knows nothing about scientific ensilage, but he can raise more bushels of wheat to the acre than the Englishman. His wife may be ignorant of the latest novel, and not know whether walking skirts this season are full round the bottom or not but she can make butter. The daughter can't play a Chopin fantasia, but she can milk. The son may look a bit of a fool in a drawing-room, but he can plough straight and fix a hay-rick tight. There is no aping among these Americans. So they don't get into the bankruptcy court.

All along through Indiana and Ohio we met kindly folk. The further east we moved the more marked was the difference from the churlish, boorish barbarians of the Middle States. The roads were excellent, usually hard gravel. But no sooner were we becoming a little cock-a-hoop and careering along in high feather, than an avalanche of minor accidents befel us. At Chicago we had provided ourselves with American inner tubes to our tires. A valve went wrong. We sat down for two hours under a tree to find the defect, but couldn't. Then the damaged tire had to be taken back some miles to be repaired. The others went on. Then another tire

gave out. Was it a puncture? The tube was inflated, put in a bucket of water. But there was no leak. Back into the outer case the tube was put. Then it wouldn't inflate at all. At the end of half-a-day, however, it decided to remain inflated. On again, but in a few hours down sank the tire, and, despite all persuasion, absolutely refused to hold up. Another tramp back several miles to a town. Third man went on alone. He waited a day for number two to catch him up. When he did, his own tire started pranks. However, seventy miles were cleared off before further trouble. The second man's tire began again. But no leak could be found. Putting it back in the case, of course the steel binding wire snapped. And just to keep the kettle boiling, one of us snapped a couple of spokes one morning, and then another of us went one better, and broke three!

There was a day's halt while Chicago was telegraphed to for a new tire. Once more a move, and more than once other stoppages to deal with other troubles.

Madness is a mild word to explain our mental condition. Meanwhile number one man was far behind. Every three miles he had to do some patching to his new tire. Then, when he was within a hundred miles of catching his mates up it began raining. It rained for two days, halted one, and rained again. We had to sit in lonely country inns and provide amusement by twiddling our thumbs.

We had intended to knock off quite a number of centuries during our last week or two in America. As it was we spent nine days covering 250 miles. But that's all in the vagaries of cycling!

Our route, if you look at the map, was almost a straight line from the lower end of Michigan Lake to the lower end of Lake Erie. But straight as it appears, it was through a perfect tangle of roads, bye-ways, and stray lanes. Sign posts are not common, and we took turns to scour for the nearest farm-house and interrogate master, man, and maid on the way to the next village. But the tangle of roads were nothing to the tangled skein of railways in that region, all coming from the west, and all pressing round the southern elbow of Lake Erie before spreading fan-wise through the Eastern States. At Toledo—which we approached within ten miles—twenty-three different railroads converge. London cannot come near that. We were constantly bumping over crossings. Now and then three or four lines would bang into one another, and cross and be crossed, and get apparently tied into a knot. Small, shoddy one-horse lines that straggled off into woods and got lost we took no notice of. We had enough to do in protecting ourselves against some rampant engine or other on one of the big lines—the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Pennsylvania, the Grand Trunk, the Big Four (running between the four big cities of Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland and St. Louis), the Chicago and Erie, the Wabash, the Nickel Plate, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton, and a dozen or more besides.

"The Romance of American Railways" will be an entertaining volume when somebody writes it. Though the land is a mesh of railways, not one of them pays a decent dividend. They are nearly all in the hands of the Official Receiver, not because they are bankrupt, but because facilities are thus offered the directors to prevent profits going to rapacious shareholders. You will remember we rode many hundreds of miles over the sleepers of the Union Pacific line. When this track was being built the promoters received a subsidy of \$40,000 per mile from the United States Government, as the line was to be through a mountainous country, and would be a public benefit. But once the subsidy was granted, the promoters

shied clear of mountains and took enormous curves, as though they delighted to wander over sandy desert. It was the easiest laid line in the world. The actual cost per mile was \$17,000. So the promoters got the line built at the nation's expense, and pocketed a few million dollars besides. Rival companies have an understanding about fares. But every now and then the understandings fall through, and then there begins a cut-rate war. Down come the fares, lower and lower, until you actually travel a couple of hundred miles for a shilling. Commercial men are taken by the hundred free. So keen was the war a year or two ago between lines from Chicago to Kansas, that while one company took passengers gratis and gave them an illustrated volume as a present, another company carried anybody free, and provided them with a first-class dinner at the journey's end. That's the way commercial war is waged in the States.

Well, we pushed on through the leafy lanes of Ohio, stopping one night in the trim little town of Wauseon, two nights in the straggling hamlet of Perryburg, where our landlord was a podgy Tenton, and drank lager at the rate of twenty jugs a day, and one night at the ambitious little town of Fremont, known to the outer world only, however because it was the home of President Garfield. Steadily swinging along brought us early one afternoon within sight of Cleveland. That is, we knew we were approaching it by the dun pall of smoke that barked over it like a London fog. For Cleveland is a huge business centre, positively bursting with huge manufactories. We rattled over uneven cobbles, between rows of shops that looked grimy, and therefore English. We sped across a high, thin-legged bridge, and Cleveland lay below, wrapped in tophefic gloom. We breathed in a long draught of sulphur and smoke and general stink. "Ah!" was the exclamation "this is quite like an English town." Up Superior Street we went, looking for our hotel. It was another Gray Street of Newcastle. At the upper end was a long plinth of a monument, not with a clean and soap-scrubbed air about it, but genuinely and delightfully besmirched with smoke. And over at the corner of the square stood a church. It was no flunting red brick atrocity. Nor was it of nice bright grey granite with bright varnished doors. No; it was as black and as moody as any old church stuck away in an odd corner of an old city. Its walls were black with age, the windows hadn't been cleaned for generations, and the time when there was varnish on the doors must have been when our grandfathers sucked lollipops. We took off our hats to that venerable church. It reminded us of England. And the dirty streets—the general unwashed look about the whole place—pleased us. It was so like England. There was no resisting the fascination of that choking smoke. We hadn't felt so much at home for a long time.

JOHN FOSTER FRASER.
S. EDWARD LUNN.
FRANCIS H. LOWE.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of the skin.—No case of disease of the skin, be its nature what it may, has failed to be benefited when these potent remedies have been properly applied. In scrofulous and scorbutic affections they are especially serviceable. Scoury and eruptions, which had resisted all other modes of treatment and gradually become worse from year to year, have been completely cured by Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills, which root out the disease from the blood itself and save the constitution free from every morbid taint. In the nursery Holloway's Ointment should be ever at hand; it will give ease in sprains, contusions, burns, scalds, and infantile eruptions, and may always safely be applied by any ordinary attendant.

COUNT ITO AND THE YAMEN.

Count Ito met with a very cordial reception in Peking, where he was met by H. E. Hu and many of the leading officials, being entertained by Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang, with whom he had long interviews. He appears to have taken every opportunity of expressing his views as to China's requirements, clearly and boldly, and to have emphatically stated his belief that the *sine qua non* for any real improvement and advancement is the abolition of opium smoking. Until this pernicious and deadly habit be prohibited there could be no possible hope for China's asserting herself. [Prior to the late war it was not generally known how rigid the Japanese law is in regard not only to opium, but to all narcotic drugs and medicine, and very wisely so.—*Ed. P. & T. T.*]

In his interview with the Tsungli Yamén Count Ito was asked whether in his opinion it was advisable to appoint young men or old as officials. He replied that it, of course, depended very largely upon the class of men. If young men were appointed they must possess three things, education, judgment, and courage. In his opinion however, elderly men with some experience were decidedly the best, with young men to assist them. Reforms were very difficult to inaugurate, and much depended upon the system with which they were undertaken.

Asked whether the increase of trade was not of paramount importance to enrich the country, Count Ito replied the most important thing was agriculture and industrial enterprise. If these two things were developed the trade would follow of natural necessity.

He was requested to point all this out to his Majesty at his audience, but Count Ito replied he could only presume to give advice if it was asked for, and that it would ill become him to tender it gratuitously. Even should he be able to give the Emperor counsel, there was, he feared, no one to assist him in carrying these reforms out properly. He boldly stated that he feared the members of the Tsungli Yamén were by no means in sympathy with the Emperor in the reforms he was making, and, of course, some of them were rather harsh measures, such as dismissing old officials and promoting young ones. One great inconvenience was the rigid etiquette of the Imperial Court which prevented competent advisers to the Throne from carrying weight, and illustrated his meaning by quoting instances where Ministers in Japan resigned if they were not listened to. Another bad custom Count Ito said ought to be prohibited and that was the vast army of hangers-on and listeners present at all interviews with high officials, which prevented him saying anything of a confidential nature. Until this bad practice was done away with he did not see much hope anywhere.—*Peking and Tientsin Times.*

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 27th September.
Before W. P. KER, Esq., Police
Magistrate.

R. v. PATTERSON.

William Patterson was charged with being drunk and incapable on the Bund on the previous morning.

The charge was proved by P.S. Bourke, and His Worship ordered prisoner to pay the costs of the Court and to be put on board his ship (the *Perseverance*).

28th September.

R. v. BHAGAT SINGH.

Bhagat Singh, an old offender, was charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance in Swatow Road on the previous day.

Evidence having been given in support of the charge, His Worship sent the accused to gaol for a month, with hard labour.

1st October.

R. v. SALVESEN,

Oscar Salvesen, seaman of the *Perseverance* was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Broadway on Friday. P. C. Leighton deposed to seeing the accused in a drunken state. Witness was called to eject him from the "Travellers" Tavern and he afterwards wandered into the Old Dock. A Chinese shop-keeper had complained of the prisoner going into his shop and stealing a bottle of beer. Witness arrested him, but at the Police station the shopkeeper refused to charge him with respect to the beer.

Prisoner who now said he did not remember anything about it was fined \$5, or a week's imprisonment.

R. v. MULLANY.

Edward Mullany, also of the *Perseverance*, was charged with a like offence in Broadway on the previous day.

Prisoner who pleaded not guilty said if a man had been locked up once or twice in Shanghai the Police would not allow him to pass along the streets. He could always take care of himself and did not wish to interfere with anybody, but somehow or other he could not pass a policeman without being locked up.

His Worship decided to convict and said the prisoner had been there three times in the last two weeks. He would have to pay a fine of \$10 or go to prison for two weeks.

THEY CREEP ON US UNAWARES.

Thousands of the good people who read these articles have grey hairs in plenty. Are you one of them? If so, do you remember when you saw the first grey hair—on your head, or in your beard, as the case may have been? It was natural enough; time is a bleacher as well as a dyer; yet the discovery was a surprise, perhaps a shock to you. You didn't see that grey hair coming. All at once—it was there.

Now behold how many worse things are like that, and learn a valuable lesson.

"Up to March, 1891," says Mr. John Murray, "I never had any illness in my life. Then, suddenly, as it were, I felt that something was wrong with me. At first I had an awful bitter taste in the mouth, and after eating I had a pain in the chest and a horrible sensation at the stomach, as of a hot iron burning me.

"I vomited all the food I partook of, and sometimes I threw up blood. Nothing I ate would remain on my stomach more than a few minutes, and I was afraid to take any solid food. Even milk and slops distressed me.

"Being unable to leave the house I sent for a doctor, who said that my stomach was ulcerated. He gave me medicines of different kinds, and recommended applications; but nothing gave me any relief, and I grew worse and worse.

"In spite of the soothing drops I took I got no sleep night or day. The pain was so severe I could not lie down in bed.

"After four months' suffering I was removed to the Grantown Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment and diet. I was fed solely on liquid food and my stomach was so inflamed and sore that I threw up most of it. After five weeks in the hospital I was worse than ever and returned home. There I lingered on in great pain and weakness month after month. I was now pale as death, and so weak I could not draw one oot after the other.

"I had given up all hopes of recovery, and was gradually wasting away, expecting no relief except in death, which I thought could not be far away.

"This" was in February, 1892. It was then I first heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and made up my mind to see whether there could possibly be any virtue in it for so desperate a case as mine.

"Not being able to procure the Syrup in our neighbourhood my son wrote to London for a supply. It may seem hard to believe; but it is true, that the first few doses gave me welcome relief. Continuing to take it I was soon able to take nourishing food, and felt my strength coming back. After a little all pain left me, and I have never ailed anything since; but can follow the hounds and—do any kind of work.

"I thank my Creator for making Mother Seigel's Syrup known to me, for without it I should now be in my grave. I tell everybody that it saved my life. You are welcome to publish this to all the world. (Signed) John Murray, Cragmore Cottage, Abernethy (near Balmoral); Grantown; August 8th 1893."

Mr. Murray is a man of high character, and well-known in the district. He is in the employ of D. Jardine, Esq., of Raircock Lodge. His disease was acute inflammatory dyspepsia, for an attack of which (unconsciously to himself) his system had long been preparing. "What seems a sudden illness," says an eminent physician, "is but the climax of a series of changes which have been going on for a considerable time, the slight warning symptoms not having been noticed by the patient."

So grey hairs come. So disease comes. So death comes. Watch for the earlier signs and keep Mother Seigel's Syrup close at hand.

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Empress of Japan* for London—Mr. Horey, governess and (2) children, Messrs. T. A. Howe, R. J. C. Martin, Priest, C. Schlee, and C. Larkin. For Philadelphia—Miss Cunningham. For Yokohama—Dr. J. W. Stanley, Mr. H. R. Parkes. Captain J. W. Lee, and Captain P. B. Pattison. For Kobe—Messrs. A. G. Ward, H. B. Smithers, Brown, and J. Thelander. For Nagasaki Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Little, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Curtis, Mrs. Adams, Messrs. E. K. Morgan, Nakashima, Dr. R. J. Bowie, F. Boos, Pollak, and Rev. L. H. Star.

Per str. *Ballaarat*, for Marseilles—Mr. H. Cockburn. For London—Mr. and Mrs. Carlson and infant, and Miss Lindblad. For Colombo—Miss Williamson. For Penang—Miss Chhill. For Hongkong—Messrs. A. E. Baker, and R. Vinajee, and Sergt. R. Ansome.

Per str. *Canton*, for Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Mayne. For Kobe—Mrs. Abbott, Messrs. Kwong-chong, and Kwong Wing-hang. For Nagasaki—Count Keyserling.

Per str. *Satsuma Maru*, for Nagasaki—Messrs. A. Howe, Richard White, Ashikushi, and T. Yoshijima. For Yokohama—Mr. Tobe.

Per str. *Empress of China* for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Ellis, Miss Frank, Miss A. Crocker, Capt. P. Dyson, Capt. H. S. Langhorne, Dr. J. A. Lawson, Messrs. A. S. Anton, P. G. Davies, G. D. Campbell, H. Arthur, W. A. L. Lethbridge, H. S. Moberly, Y. Chung, E. C. Hochapfel and Corporal Tomlinson.

Per str. *Kwanglee*, for Hongkong—Messrs. H. Feer, and F. Petit.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Mr. J. Smith.

Per str. *Poochi*, for Wenchow—Mrs. D. Tilburn, and Mr. F. G. Keeling.

Per str. *Kiangkwan* for Nanking—Taotai Shen Tun-ho. For Kicking—Mr. Chu.

Per str. *Tatung*, for Hankow—Mrs. Hutchinson and family.

Per str. *Wuchang*, for Tientsin—Mrs. Smith, Mr. Dorey, and Capt. Ducat. For Chefoo—Mrs. F. S. Watson, and Mr. F. Sailer.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Mr. W. Grage.

Per str. *Haeting*, for Swatow—Mr. Palamountain.

Per str. *Fungshun*, for Newchwang—Mr. T. E. Dunn.

Per str. *Hsinyü*, for Tientsin—Rev. J. Bailie.

Per str. *Haeam*, for Tientsin—Mr. F. Jamieson.

Per str. *Chungking*, for Chefoo—Mr. H. A. Bush.

Per str. *Tatung*, for Hankow—Revs. C. F. Lindstrom and F. E. Lund, Messrs. Kolkmeier, and Fuhmeister.

Per str. *Ngankin*, for Hankow—Miss Mosher.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Revs. Fatiguet, Porte, Doujoux, and Braets, Bishops Cogset, and Vie.

Per str. *Kalgan*, for Newchwang—Misses (2) Clark.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, for Kiukiang—Mrs. Benjamin.

Per str. *Haeshin*, for Foochow—Messrs. W. J. Williams, and A. C. Nagich.

Per str. *Hsinyü*, for Tientsin—Rev. Guberti.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Sydney*, from Marseilles—Messrs. Clouston and Gevet, and 3 Sisters of Charity. From Singapore—Mr. Thackwell. From Saigon—Mr. Matteo Vuvolitch. From Hongkong—Capt. Lee, Messrs. Krol, and de Souza.

Per str. *Preussen*, from Bremen—Messrs. G. Schneider and family, W. Fuhr, and F. Reiber. From Antwerp—Mr. T. W. H. Ferguson. From Southampton—Mr. Dorey, and Mrs. T. Smith. From Genoa—Director Messing, Berg, E. Hoerfer, Graf M. von Keyserling, and Mr. H. Spaethe. From Naples—Major Durr, Mr. P. Barimann, Revs. E. Lund, and Lindstrom. From Hongkong—Mrs. Watson, Messrs. J. M. Tessing, H. S. Cooke, E. C. Hochappel, Heinre, Fo Shinsun and servant, and Theo. Deister.

Per str. *Belgie*, from San Francisco, etc.—Mrs. T. P. Evans and 2 children, Mrs. B. Robertson, infant and servant, Mrs. F. Gove and child, Mrs. C. J. Hutchings and daughter, Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Liddell, child and maid, Mrs. Schmucker, Mrs. Stevens and amah, Mrs. Wickham and servant, Mrs. and Miss Dudgeon and maid, Mrs. Osgood, Misses M. E. Cogdal, S. E. Lovatt, M. Kelly, and M. Millett, Dr. R. S. Bowie, Revs. H. G. Welston, H. C. Hodges, and S. N. Osgood, Messrs. A. McLeod, John Liddell, G. T. Moule, Schmucker, Klingeur, J. Ambrose, C. W. Baird, E. K. Morgan, R. W. Mustard, and G. Buttler.

Per str. *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, etc.—Rev. and Miss Lohvstein, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Buchheister, Mr. and Mrs. Miss and Master Rich, Mrs. Thompson and child, Rev. and Mrs. Inwood, Rev. and Mrs. Reid, Rev. and Mrs. Nance, Mrs. McMichael and son, Mr. and Mrs. Skottowe, Mrs. Groundwater, Lady Hornby and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Rodewald and 3 daughters, Mrs. Twentyman and 2 children, Mrs. Campbell and 3 daughters, Mrs. and Miss Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. McKenzie and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Murphy, Sir Nicholas, Lady and Miss Hanne, Mr. and Mrs. Weirts, Mrs. J. Valentine and 3 children, Misses R. Bird, Morrill, Patterson, Wyckoff, Chapin, G. Pritchard Morgan, Krause, and McLeod, Rev. Morris Messrs. Ament P. A. Chance, W. H. Drummond, M. B. Polishwalla, C. D. Mowwalla, H. B. Morehead, F. Santer, Illingworth, B. Hanne, Hancock, A. C. Abraham, W. F. Wintown, C. Talloch, D. Souter, Moller, C. P. Tang, and C. F. Chang.

Per str. *Satsuna Maru*, from Japan, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. Rosdneff, Mrs. Benzenan, Miss P. Piry, Lieuts. Moesberger, S. Shimozaki, and Kremkow, Dr. F. J. B. Bateman, Messrs. A. Piry, A. H. Sugden, Wheen, Max Wolff, Siliwalza, K. Nagai, D. Sato, M. Tanaka, D. Graham, W. B. Bowie, A. W. Bowman, Roberson, R. White, Foo Ching-lee, K. Ito, K. Kakuda, Yamada, S. Miyaaki, and N. Tachibana.

Per str. *Empress of Japan* from Hongkong—Mrs. J. Loureiro and child, Mrs. Loureiro and child, Mr. and Mrs. Goodnow, Mr. and Mrs. Choypat-ho, Messrs. Lindsay, Huy Samp, Kong Sin-tau, Wong Jan-chin, F. H. Xavier, and Ellerthorpe.

Per str. *Loongmoon*, from Hongkong—Messrs. Wong Kin-hoi, C. Bohm.

Per str. *Peiyang*, from Hongkong—Mr. C. Dicke.

Per str. *Tatung*, from Hankow—Mrs. Farago, Messrs. Faga, and Peteit.

Per str. *Kingsing*, from Tangku—Mr. and Mrs. Soothill, and Mr. C. J. Ashley. From Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Lovatt.

Per str. *Paohua*, from Wuhu—Mr. Bartenstein.

Per str. *Haean*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and daughter, Miss Frank, Messrs. Burgoyne, Carter, and Tu Yu-ton.

Per str. *Feiching*, from Amoy—Mrs. Stapleton and child, and Mr. J. Burg.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Rev. and Mrs. Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. Grube.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Miss E. W. Cunningham, and Mr. J. A. W. Loureiro.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, from Hankow—Mrs. Vanderpool, Drs. Dixon, and Kupfer, Messrs. Nagnan, Rosenbaum, and Croucher, Father Gilberte, and 2 Priests.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Miss Deady Keane, and Mr. F. Saundes.

Per str. *Haeshin*, from Foochow—Miss Cameron, Messrs. Williams, Thomson, and Star.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Rev. and Mrs. Smith and 8 children, Messrs. E. Brass, and W. Grage.

Per str. *Hsinyü*, from Tangku—Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Petersen, Messrs. T. Miwa, Frade, Sing, and Ching.

Per str. *Suio*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Geddes, Miss Croal, Messrs. Nagib, and Lee, Bishop Vie, Fathers Gioberti, Doujoux, Portes, and Fatiguet.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Mr. Loureiro.

Per str. *Ngankin*, from Hankow—Rev. and Mrs. Mosher, Mrs. and Master Bondfield, Messrs. Molchanoff, and Findlay.

Per str. *Esang*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Mr. Boos.

Per str. *Anping*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Dr., Mrs., Miss and Master Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. Rohde and 4 children, and Rev. Timothy Richard.

Per str. *Leeyuen*, from Swatow—Mr. Geo. Thegiron and servant.

Per str. *Tungchow*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Houston, Mrs. and Miss Lloyd, Miss Parkhill, Messrs. R. D. Multoon, W. Loyn, C. J. Hutchiens, E. Hoid, Mevy, M. D. Butonief, Setaish, S. Bonous, and Mrs. Lamond.

Per str. *Hangchow*, from Weihaiwei—Mrs. Crowley, and Mr. Groundwater.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Nulting, Sisters Girmann, and Naric.

Per str. *Yuenao*, from Hankow—Mrs. and Master Cooper, Mrs. Poate, Messrs. Guilth, Siccaro and Descotes.

Per str. *Ela*, from Hankow—Miss A. R. Hampers.

Per str. *Lienshing*, from Tangku—Mrs. Gelles and family. From Chefoo—Mrs. Slessar, and Mr. Pichani.

Per str. *Hsinfung*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Messrs. Nelson and Bowman.

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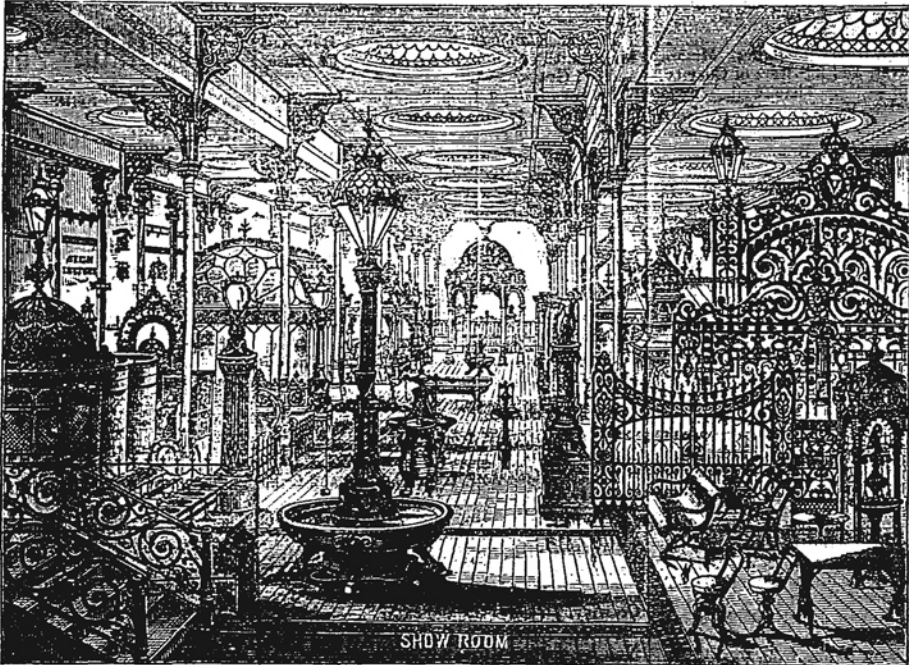


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7th Feb., 1898.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 1st October.)

PIECE GOODS.—The uncertainty that was prevailing when our last was penned still continues, no definite or authentic news having been received from the Capital. That the young Emperor is dead is beyond all doubt now, although it has not been officially announced to the Nation, and it seems equally certain that, if he was not actually murdered, he was forced to commit suicide. This terrible but, it is to be hoped only temporary, check that the cause of progress has received, brought about as it has been by a few well-known bug-bears to the welfare of their country, has occasioned much concern amongst the more enlightened of the trading classes, and great anxiety as to what will be the outcome of it all is prevalent. The markets all over the country are depressed, and the Natives have very little heart to think of forward transactions, considering the disturbed state that many parts are now in, and which may easily be fomented into a general Rebellion if the old conservative policy of the Government is resorted to again. Hopes are entertained that a coalition of certain of the Foreign Powers will be formed to uphold the integrity of the Empire, but until something definite is known this trade is bound to suffer. With the Mid-Autumn Festival, one of the most important of the settling days, occurring in the interval, added to the disturbing influences referred to above, there is little wonder that next to nothing has been done in spot cargo, and very few of the dealers have the courage to risk indenting, except perhaps for a few specialities, although it is getting full late to send orders for the early Spring trade. Some of the Import houses, however, appear to be anticipating requirements in special makes and chops.

The Auctions continue in full swing and seem almost too much for the capacity of the market, the consequence being a continuous drop in prices, amounting now to from five to ten per cent in the last two months, against a rise in sterling rates for immediate of 4½ per cent. The relatively lower rates offering for forward transactions preclude much inclination to buy for the new season, as, after the experience of the last few years the Natives are more cautious now about gambling in Exchange.

The MANCHESTER market is practically unchanged, and it is only here and there that any concession in price is obtainable. Cotton is easier, 3½d. The Export for the past fortnight was again light, 13,000,000 yards. There is no special news of the markets in the STATES, but from the prices asked for several lines of goods that have been on offer there does not appear to be any decline.

The Yarn market is without improvement and considering the large stocks the off take is not at all satisfactory, except perhaps for JAPANESE No. 16s. Local Spinnings are weaker in sympathy with the imported article. Cotton has declined to £13.00 for best machine ginned.

Grey, Shirts.—8.4 lbs.—A small sale of Guardsman at £2.45 is the only movement mentioned privately. Auction prices continue to decline.

Light Weights.—Lower prices were paid at Auction for 7-lbs.

Heavy Weights.—Two retail lots are reported to have changed hands at £2.90 for *Blue Dragon* and 5 *Old Men* and £2.95 for *Pig's Head*. Two to three per cent lower prices were paid at Auction for most of the chops.

12-lbs., 36-inch.—No sales reported privately, while at Auction prices declined fully two to three per cent.

White Shirtings.—*Blue Stag* 64-reeds continue selling in small quantities at £2.45 less 1%. The steadiness that marked these goods at Auction last week has disappeared so far as 64-reeds are concerned, the better makes, though lower in some instances, fully made up for the deficit in others.

T-Cloths.—A small lot of 32 inch *Two Horses* at £1.35 represents the business in these makes. Auction prices weak.

Jeans and Sheetings.—There have been no private sales this week in either make, the few at Auction showing no strength, especially the former.

Drills.—In ENGLISH sales are published of *Elephant and Snake* at £2.87½ and *Crocodile* at £3.57½, the quantity being very moderate. We hear of nothing doing in AMERICAN from first hands, but it is said *Pepperells* are reselling at £3.15.

Fancy Goods.—There seems to be still a great deal of uncertainty with regard to these goods and scarcely anything has taken place. The only sale of any importance that is announced is about 4,000 pieces *Turkey Reds*, assorted weights at a decided decline in prices.

Woollens.—A distinct drop is noticeable in all Auction prices, CAMLETS being five mace to one tael lower, LONG ELLS two to three mace and LASTINGS about the same. SPANISH STRIPES were only fractionally weaker. From private hands we only hear of the sale of 250 pieces *Scarlet LONG ELLS* at £7.20 for *UU* quality.

Cotton Yarn.—English.—The sale is reported of 25 bales 2 fold 32s. at £93.50 and 25 bales 3 fold 32s. at £96.50, both under the *Red Jui* chop.

Indian.—The market is still very weak and declining, especially for No. 20s., the demand for which count for SZECHUEN has quite fallen off on account of the disaffection in that Province. Prices are fifty cents lower for No. 10s. and one tael for No. 20s. Sales amount to 1,955 bales, as follows:—

No. 10s., 844 bales.—*Indian Manufacturing* £44.50; *Kaisar Hind (Lion and Ball)* £15.00; *Hongkong Mill* £48.00; *Anglo-Indian*, Mule £50.50/51.50, *Imperial* £51.50, *Empress Mill* £52.00, *James Greaves* £53.25, *Tea Carrier* £54.00/53.50 and *Currimbhoy*, Mule £54.50/54.25.

No. 12s., 55 bales.—*Gooserie* £48.00/47.25 and *Malakshami 5 Old Men Red Ticket* £51.00.

No. 16s., 196 bales.—*Western India*, *Pony Carriage* £57.00/56.50, *Britannia Mule* £59.50 and *Bombay Cotton Mule* £62.00.

No. 20s., 860 bales.—*Malakshami, 5 Old Men Blue Ticket* £59.50, *Empress Spinning* £60.00, *Imperial* £60.50/61.00, *Goolambaba* £61.00, *Connaught* £62.00/61.00, *Tea Carrier* and *Howard and Bullough* £62.50/61.00, *Jubilee Ring* £61.50, and *Anglo-Indian, Ring* £62.50/62.

Japanese.—Although the demand for No. 16s. for TIENTSIN has subsided a good enquiry has sprung up for CHEFOO for that count, about 85 per cent. of the purchases this week being for that market at unchanged prices. The market is depressed for No. 20s., which are one tael lower, by the decline in INDIAN Spinnings of that count. The total sales from all sources during the week amount to 1,500 bales at the following quotations:—No. 12s. £54.50/58.00, No. 14s. £56.75/61.25 and No. 16s. £59.50/62.75. The sales by Foreign Importers are as follows:—

No. 16s., 300 bales.—*Man & Fish* £63.50 and *Two Men & Pearl* £65.00.

No. 20s., 130 bales.—*Peacock* £64.00 and *Butterfly* £66.75.

The JAPAN market is unchanged.

Local Yarns.—The total transactions are 2,000 bales, of which some 700 bales were sold by the Mills. The settlements consist of:—700 bales Nos. 10s. and 500 bales No. 16s. packed and duty paid and bought chiefly for CHEFOO, and 800 bales (unpacked) 12s., 14s. and 16s. for local use. Prices paid for packed bales:—No. 10s. *Soychee* £61, *Mowung* £59, *Laoukungmow* £57, *Yaloong* £55½ and *Whasheng* £54½. No. 16s. *Laoukungmow* £64½, *Mowung* £63½, *Yaloong* £62½ and *Whasheng* £62½.

Prices paid for small bales:—No. 12s. £54½/58, No. 14s. £56¾/61½, No. 16s. £59½/62¾.

Miscellaneous.—From Messrs. Alex. Bielfeld & Co.'s Report of 3rd October:—SUNDRIES, likewise, everything is of the dullest, though the following lots of goods have changed hands at the prices quoted:—90 cases *Huck Towels*, various at £0.34½ to £0.52½; 1,000 cases *Soap*, 24 bars, 50 lbs. at £1.90.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—*Malwa (new)* £525, (old) £565/650; *Patna (new)* £560; *Banars (new)* £550.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular of 1st inst.:—

The Home markets keep firm and quotations remain the same as last week.

RAW SILK.—The market has been very quiet and transactions have been on a small scale and chiefly confined to Yellow Silks, of which about 175 bales have changed hands.

ARRIVALS, as per Customs Returns, September 24th to 29th, are: 801 bales White, 289 bales Yellow, and 107 bales Wild Silks.

RE-REELS AND FILATURES.—Little or nothing doing.

The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: 983 bales to the Continent, 608 bales to America, and 51 bales to England.

WILD SILKS.—About 75 bales of Filatures and Raws have changed hands.

WASTE SILKS.—Market quiet and little doing; there has been a slight demand for Gum Wastes, the following are the only transactions reported:—

100 piculs White Fine Gum 75% No. I, 25% No. II@ Tls. 77½
100 „ Filature Tussah 50% No. I, 50% No. II@ Tls. 24

Prices calculated by Maerten's Tables at 11 per cent. Exchange 2½8% and Fcs. 3.45. Freight Tls. 7.80 per bale.

	Tls. per pic.	Stg. per lb.	Fcs. per kilo.		Tls. per pic.	Stg. per lb.	Fcs. per kilo.
TSATLEES.—Gold Kiling	455	10/9	29.75	YELLOW SILK.—Mienchew.....	340 a 355	8/1½ a 8/5½	22.50 a 23.40
„ Beautiful Woman 2	447½	10/7	29.30	„ Meeyang (white)	350	8/4	23.10
CHINCUM.—Fighting Cock 1	452½	10/8½	29.60	„ Fooyung 2	335	8/0	22.15
„ „ 2	442½	10/5½	28.95	WILD SILK.—Tussah Raw	137½ a 182½	3/6 a 4/6½	9.40 a 12.15
„ „ 3	432½	10/2½	28.35	„ Tussah Filature	262½ a 267½	6/4½ a 6/6	17.05 a 17.35
SKEINS.—Blue Monster Chop	352½	8/4½	23.25	„ 8 Cocoons			

COALS.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 3rd instant:—

COAL.—JAPAN.—In view of the most important settling-day, which occurred on the 30th September, there has been no business of any kind, nor is there much promise of any improvement.

CARDIFF.—Locally there has been nothing done, but a couple of cargoes have changed hands for delivery to Outports, at prices which have not been made public.

SYDNEY WOLLONGONG.—Is absolutely at a standstill, deliveries have been so small that if they continue so present stocks will be ample for all requirements for some time to come. There is one cargo still unsold, holders refusing to accept prices now offered. There have been no arrivals.

Quotations.—The undernoted figures are based on the most recent settlements for cargoes to arrive and do not represent the present market rates for coals in stock, which fluctuate with the supply and demand:—

Cardiff, ex godown	Tls. 19.00 per ton, no demand.
American Anthracite, ex godown	" 15.00 " nominal.
Sydney Wollongong, steamer cargo ex godown	" 11.00 " "
Otzuji, ex godown	Tls. 7.25 @ 8.00 per ton.
Karatzu, ex godown	
Ohnoura, ex godown	
Koratzu "	
Ho'oku "	
Ohnoura 3 feet	Tls. 7.25 @ 8.00 per ton.
" 5 "	
" "	
Japan, Takasima Lump, ex godown	All contracted for.
" Small "	
Namazuta Lump, "	
" Dust "	
Miiké Lump, "	Tls. 7.00
" Small, ex godown	
Kaiping Coal: Linsi Lump ex godown	
" Linsi Mixed "	
" Tongshan No. 9 Lump "	
" " No. 9 Dust "	Nominal.
" " No. 9 Mixed "	

Arrivals during the fortnight have been:—

Sept. 19, <i>Nanyetsu Maru</i> , str.	1,083 tons	Karatzu Yoshinotani Dust Coal, to native dealers.
" 20, <i>Asosan Maru</i> , str.	296 "	Namagata Dust Coal, to native dealers.
" 21, <i>Chingping</i> , str.	1,827 "	Miiké Small Coal, to consumers.
" 22, <i>Kanazawa Maru</i> , str.	1,200 "	Kaiping Dust Coal, to consumers.
" 23, <i>Fuping</i> , str.	939 "	Mixed Japan Coal, to native dealers.
" 25, <i>Kashing</i> , str.	1,200 "	Kaiping Lump Coal, to consumers.
" 26, <i>Sadokuni Maru</i> , str.	2,260 "	Hongay Coal, to consumers.
" 26, <i>Yungping</i> , str.	1,067 "	Sechibara Large Coal, to consumers.
" 26, <i>Tamsui</i> , str.	207 "	Miiké Large Coal, to consumers.
" 27, <i>Contest</i> , s.v.	850 "	Kaiping Dust Coal, to consumers.
" 28, <i>Szechuen</i> , str.	1,600 "	Mixed Japan Coal, to consumers.
" 29, <i>Asosan Maru</i> , str.	760 "	Mixed Japan Coal, to native dealers.
" 30, <i>Kansu</i> str.	2,230 "	Mixed Japan Coal, to consumers.

KEROSENE OIL.—AMERICAN.—The Chinese settling-day, which took place last week, is responsible for the very dull state of this trade, the only business that has been done have all been forced sales amongst the natives at prices ranging from Tls. 1.48 a Tls. 1.49 per case, at the close the market does not show much signs of improvement. Stocks in godown are 902,108 cases.

BATUM.—Has not received any attention, offers have been made to first hands for a fair quantity, but gracefully declined. Stocks, 583,000 cases.

LANGKAT.—There is a slight demand but little or nothing has transpired. The s.s. *St. Helens* arrived on the 27th inst. with the equivalent of about 150,000 cases, including this cargo stocks have been increased to 135,000 cases.

Quotations—Devoc's	Tls. 1.49 per case.
Batum, Anchor Chop	1.44 " } no stock.
" Horse Chop	1.39 " }
" Bulk Oil cased locally	1.39 " }
" "	1.27 1/2 per two tins. } One month's delivery.
Langkat	1.25 " }
"	1.39 per case. }
" at the Tanks	0.10 per gallon. }

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 8 1/2 d. Banks Bills, 2s. 8 1/2 d. Banks Bills, 4 months' sight 2s. 8 1/2 d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 8 1/2 d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 8 1/2 d.; Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 8 1/2 d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 9 d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer Fcs. 3.39 1/2. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.45, 6 months' sight, 3.46. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks, 2.79 1/2, lowest 2.79, highest 2.79 1/2. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per \$100 G.\$67, lowest 66 1/2, highest 67. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 73, lowest 73, highest 73 1/2 per \$100. Private Bills, 3 days' sight, 72 1/2, lowest 72 1/2, highest 72 1/2. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, ¥76, lowest 76, highest 76 per Yen 100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, ¥75, lowest 75 1/2, highest 75 1/2. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 202, lowest 202, highest 203 per \$100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 202 1/2, lowest 202 1/2, highest 202 1/2. Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, ¥361.00, lowest 360 00, highest 361.00. Silver Bars, ¥111.10, lowest 111.10, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, ¥73.55, lowest 73.5, highest 73.7. Carolus dollars, ¥92.00, lowest 92.00, highest 93.00. Copper Cash 1,180, lowest 1,180, highest 1,190. Chinese Interest, mace 2.8, lowest 2.0, highest 4.5. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 28 3/8, lowest 28 1/8, highest 28 3/8.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morriss, Fergusson & Robertson's Circular.)

Sept.	Bar Silver 1/2 oz in 1/2 don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER-	NEW	HONG-	YOKO-	INDIA.
		T/T Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Franca 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s.	Docty.	KONG.	T/T	
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Priv.	4 m/s.			
27th...	28 1/8	2.8 1/2	2.8 5/8	2.8 3/8	2.8 3/4	2.8 1/2	2.8 3/4	2.8 1/2	2.8 3/4	3.44 1/2/45 1/2	3.45/3.46	2.79 1/2	67	73	76	202 1/2
28th.....	28 1/8	2.8 1/2	2.8 5/8	2.8 3/8	2.8 3/4	2.8 1/2	2.8 3/4	2.8 1/2	2.8 3/4	3.45/3.46	3.45/3.46	2.79 1/2	67	73	76	202 1/2
29th.....	28 5/8	2.8 1/2	2.8 5/8	2.8 3/8	2.8 3/4	2.8 1/2	2.8 3/4	2.8 1/2	2.8 3/4	3.45/3.46	3.45/3.46	2.79 1/2	67	73	76	202
1st Oct.	28 1/2	2.8 1/2	2.8 5/8	2.8 3/8	2.8 3/4	2.8 1/2	2.8 3/4	2.8 1/2	2.8 3/4	3.44 1/2/45 1/2	3.45/3.46	2.79 1/2	67	73	76	202
3rd ...	28 1/8	2.8 1/2	2.8 5/8	2.8 3/8	2.8 3/4	2.8 1/2	2.8 3/4	2.8 1/2	2.8 3/4	3.44 1/2/45 1/2	3.45/3.46	2.79 1/2	67	73	76	202

Shares.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report of 3rd October:—

With exception of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares, but a small business has been done.

BANKS.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. Business was done locally at 214%, 215% and 217% premium for cash, 217% for October, and 225/226% for the 31st January, and 230% for the 28th February. Cash shares were also purchased from Hongkong at 215, costing about 217% and 73 exchange laid down here. In Hongkong the quotation is 215%. The London rate is £49 5s. 0d. National Bank of China shares changed hands at 117.

MARINE INSURANCE.—No local business has been done. *Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.*—The report and accounts for 1897, and to the 30th June last, have been published. The meeting of shareholders will be held in Hongkong on the 20th October, 1897. The net premium amount to \$1,925,714.86, and exceed those of the previous year by \$261,347.40. The total losses and claims, including \$205,933.85 carried forward to meet pending claims, amount to \$1,231,030.13, equal to 63.92% of the premiums; as compared with 58.39% in 1896. The expenses absorb 20.30% of the premiums, as against 19.31% in the previous year. The working account shows a credit balance of \$415,933.85 after payment of a bonus of 20% on contributions, and the Directors recommend a dividend of \$17 per share, and an addition of \$40,000 to the Reserve Fund, thus raising it to \$1,300,000; which, with \$205,933.85 carried forward to meet pending claims, closes the account. The Exchange Fluctuation account shows a credit balance of \$663,948.43, and the Investment Fluctuation account a credit balance of \$217,919.32. 1898.—The credit balance on 30th June was \$874,132.12 and the estimated balance to 30th September was \$924,132.12. Shares are wanted. The meeting of shareholders in the *China Traders' Insurance Co.* is called for the 11th current. The Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of \$3 per share and of a bonus of 15% to contributors, to take \$100,000 from Reserve and carry \$130,000 forward. Shares are offering at \$53. It is rumoured that the *Canton Insurance Office* will pay a dividend of \$6 per share.

FIRE INSURANCE.—No business reported. *Hongkongs* are offering at \$330; and *Chinas* at \$92.50.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat shares have improved to \$25.75. *Indo-China S.N.* shares have been in demand, and changed hands at \$40, and are wanted at \$40.50. *Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd.*—The Directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ending 30th June last were presented and passed at the meeting of shareholders held in Hongkong on the 27th ultimo. After deducting \$40,000, the difference between the book value of the *Namoa* and the amount realized under the Insurance policies, the net profit amount to \$226,714.46, equal to 22.67% on the Capital, as compared with 19.35% in the previous year. There was written off a sum of \$18,185.14. 8% on \$602,318.27, (the balance of the book value of the property of the Co. \$717,951.41, less the amount of the Reserve Fund, \$115,633.14), a dividend of 12% was declared, which took \$120,000; and a balance of \$58,529 was left, which was added to the Fund, increasing it to \$174,162.14.

SUGAR COMPANIES.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares were sold at \$40 and \$10.50. *China Sugar Refining* shares were placed at \$157.

MINING.—*Oliver's Freehold Mines B* shares were purchased from Hongkong at \$3.60.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Shares in *S. C. Farimah & Co.* were placed at \$158. *Shanghai Engineering, Shipbuilding & Dock* Ordinary shares were sold at \$78 cash and \$80 for the 31st current, and more are wanted. Founders' shares changed hands at \$225, and are offering. *Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf* shares were placed at \$116.

LANDS.—*Shanghai Land Investment* shares were sold at \$82.

INDUSTRIAL.—*Shanghai Gas* shares are offering at \$210 and *Major Brothers* shares at \$30. *Cotton Mill* shares are depressed. *Ewos* were sold at \$80, and are offering at the same price. *Internationals* are offering at \$85, with buyers at \$80. *Laou-Kung-Mous* were placed at \$84. *Shanghai Eis* shares are wanted at \$90. *China Flour Mill* shares are offering at \$51.

TUGS & CABOT BOATS.—*Shanghai Carpo Boat* shares were placed at \$165, and are wanted.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco* shares were sold at \$68 to \$64, and are now wanted at \$65. *Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco* shares are offering. Shares in *A. S. Watson & Co.* have improved to \$12.25. *J. Llewellyn & Co.* shares are offering at \$61, and *Hall & Holtz* shares at \$38.

LOANS.—*Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf 6% Debentures* were sold at \$100.50.

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Return on Inv. allowing for Amortization.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1890	\$20,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$100.	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.87%	nom.
Do. 1891	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$100.	5 1/2%	Do.	(g) 5.50%	100.00
Do. 1892	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$100.	5%	Do.	(a) 6.31%	90.00
Do. 1893	\$125,000.00	\$125,000.00	\$100.	5 1/2%	Do.	(g) 5.50%	100.00
Do. 1894	\$105,000.00	\$105,000.00	\$100.	6%	Do.	(g) 5.90%	101.00
Do. 1895	\$115,000.00	\$115,000.00	\$100.	5%	Do.	(g) 5.98%	90.00
Do. 1896	\$140,000.00	\$140,000.00	\$100.	5%	Do.	(g) 5.93%	90.00
Do. 1897	\$268,000.00	\$268,000.00	\$100.	5%	Do.	(g) 5.90%	90.00
Do. 1898	\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00	\$100.	6%	Do.	(g) 5.83%	102.00
Lyceum Theatre Debentures	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$25.	4 1/2%	(j) 31 Dec. 1899	...	116.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 E	\$2,635,700.00	\$680,104.00	\$250.	7%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 7.00%	125.00
Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures 1890	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$100.	6%	May & Nov.	(g) 5.76%	102.00
Do. 1892	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$100.	5 1/2%	June & Dec.	(g) 6.04%	95.00
Do. 1894	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$100.	6%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.80%	102.00
Do. 1896	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$100.	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.90%	90.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures 1894	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100.	6%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.90%	101.00
Do. 1896	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100.	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.44%	95.00
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. "	\$400,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100.	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.96%	100.50
Perak Sugar Co. Debentures 1896	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100.	7%	June & Dec.	(g) 7.86%	95.00
Shanghai Gas Co. "	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100.	5%	April & Oct.	(g) 5.89%	90.00

AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK.

Chops.	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Dark Gentian.	Gr. & N. Green.	Orange & Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gr. Mid.	Gr. * Pcs.
Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Total.
Carlets.													
Light House, s.s.g. p. pc.	14.07 1/2	13.87 1/2	.....	.....	13.17 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.90	
Sales, pcs.	20	10	.....	.....	10	Pink.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10*	50
9 Old Men, a.s.h. p. pc.	12.87 1/2/13.07 1/2	12.82 1/2	12.65/67 1/2	.....	12.97 1/2	14.52 1/2	.....	.....	12.25	.....	12.70	12.60	
Sales, pcs.	80	40	40	.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10	10*	210
Man & Horse, p. pc.	12.52/56	.....	.....	12.99	12.64/14.30	14.27	.....	.....	.....	13.76	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	90	.....	.....	40*	40	20	.....	.....	.....	10*	.....	.....	200
Goose, p. pc.	12.57	.....	.....	12.99	12.65/14.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.78	12.61	.....	
Sales, pcs.	10	.....	.....	20*	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	10*	10	.....	70
Long Ells.													
Horse Head, H.D.B. p. pc.	6.70/72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160
Tiger & Ring, G.P.H. p. pc.	6.54/60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Double Phoenix, p. pc.	6.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
Lastings.													
Ship, G.G.H. p. pc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.47 1/2/50	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	200
9 Old Men, F.F.H. p. pc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.20/25	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	100
Goose, p. pc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.60	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20
Tiger, p. pc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.76	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 30th September, 1898, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns" Nos. 222 to 226 both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

Goods.	Ningpo.	Wanchow.	Shanghai.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Ichang & Chungking.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Japan.	Soochow & Hangchow.	Coroa.	Vladivostok.	Local.	Sandies.
Grey Shirtings 1 Pcs.	4,410	...	9,985	510	835	14,765	3500	1,120	19,390	1,915	...	...	...	...	22,130	...	12,000	150
T-Cloths, 32-in.	420	...	270	100	...	1,100	...	1,630	1,970	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	2,000	...
" 36-in.	215	...	30	...	...	...	300	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...
White Shirtings	3,839	...	1,230	710	1,240	3,880	200	880	11,509	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	1366
Drills, Eng. & Indian.	60	...	895	90	...	550	450	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	570	...	600	...
" Dutch	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
" American	555	...	1,545	480	75	4,545	150	4,755	19,200	14,545	...	...	...	...	360	...	750	45
Jeans, Eng. & Indian.	40	...	210	20	...	...	...	...	1,200	1,600	...	...	...	...	60	...	300	...
" Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
" American	...	...	100	40	...	200	...	...	1,100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	220
Sheetings, English	100	...	1,550	890	130	1,040	...	120	260	260	...	...	...	...	2,330	...	700	...
" Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
" American	1,320	...	40	...	...	780	...	9,250	40,440	28,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	40
Dyed Shirtings	...	...	730	280	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Bro. & Sp. S'tings, D. & W.	...	...	50	...	100	140	...	35	190	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	200	...
Chintzes	240	...	1,505	180	...	300	...	180	300	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	250	...
Printed T-Cloths	300	...	1,670	...	58	420	...	550	1,312	900	...	110	...	...	300	...	450	...
Printed Twills	120	...	170	60	...	...	...	62	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Turkey Red Shirtings	100	...	630	310	200	265	25	215	1,700	270	...	...	...	...	200	...	200	...
Velvets	30	...	60	30	...	90	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...
Velveteens	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	48	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Handkerchiefs Doz.	...	...	...	1,000	520	...	...	112	...	1,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...
Muslins Pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	300	...
Lenos & Balzarines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	...	200	...
Cotton Yarn, Indian Pcs.	6	...	1,782	63	1,566	3,094	1242	708	4,134	5,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...
" English	3	...	30	12	18	168	...	...	80	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
" Japan	12	...	...	159	669	1,803	435	735	2,368	818	...	...	...	...	195	...	150	...
" Shanghai	...	...	66	...	561	1,002	1440	57	1,260	165	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen Pcs.	72	...	114	42	30	96	...	...	48	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
" Cotton	...	...	222	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Medium & Broad Cloths	48	...	6	42	24	68	10	6	100	82	...	...	...	...	20	...	120	...
Camlets	40	...	30	90	80	140	...	...	90	20	...	...	...	...	...	10	160	...
Long Ellis	60	...	80	485	90	285	40	...	295	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...
Lastings	40	...	...	30	20	420	...	40	220	150	...	...	...	...	60	...	140	...
Italian Cloth	120	...	209	200	...	60	60	120	210	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...
Cotton Lastings & Italians	851	...	3,788	600	818	7,460	30	900	6,896	2,548	...	100	...	...	1,950	...	800	...
Plain & Figured Orleans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Flannels	521	...	507	320	210	1,520	...	444	1,780	1,200	...	...	...	...	80	...	400	20
" do, Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Lead-in Pigs Pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron-Nail Rod	714	...	588	160	25	483	...	221	210	336	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
Kerosine Oil, American Case	3,810	...	5,698	500	600	7,500	...	15,500	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	6010	...	...	...
" Russian	...	...	1,500	...	...	8,300	...	...	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TOTAL DELIVERIES.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 30th June, 1898.

Goods.	As above.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1898.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1898.	Against last year to same term.	* At date Estimated.	Against 30th Sept. 1897.
Grey Shirtings 1 Pcs.	90,710	4,106,450	4,855,587	3,230	3,843,581	4,090,752	1,097,478	1,424,855
T-Cloths, 32-in.	7,550	672,864	796,416	975	596,179	620,694	240,938	283,786
" 36-in.	1,495	56,369	82,415	...	77,320	100,781	55,775	61,399
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	600	34,700	209,500	...	56,744	297,180	33,308	125,210
White Shirtings	29,544	1,407,773	1,439,509	301	1,265,191	1,369,929	386,543	581,979
Drills, Eng. & Indian.	3,335	1,66,914	237,083	...	137,033	147,021	54,111	83,984
" Dutch	1,155	19,755	...	...	3,300	...	2,305	...
" American	47,005	1,010,367	1,042,448	86,625	950,521	1,187,886	346,825	489,515
Jeans, Eng. & Indian.	3,430	81,915	161,920	500	115,842	163,798	55,790	73,795
" Dutch	100	24,900	...	...	30,290	...	17,350	...
" American	1,960	71,590	48,285	11,000	81,201	49,000	27,791	11,930
Sheetings, English	7,380	507,538	610,698	1,260	464,774	52,272	52,272	89,891
" Indian	200	14,980	94,210	...	6,300	24,280	1,020	2,762
" American	81,560	2,123,942	1,857,482	177,010	1,687,440	2,186,888	426,290	1,212,820
Dyed Shirtings	1,260	109,741	153,459	1,048	49,115	136,148	14,309	62,262
Bro. & Spot. S'ts., D. & W.	755	19,677	42,191	...	6,319	32,662	21,353	17,031
Chintzes	2,775	131,396	163,387	...	6,503	208,520	10,370	20,914
Printed T-Cloths	6,070	365,231	475,911	...	149,426	448,520	237,282	409,446
Printed Twills	772	74,466	95,258	...	29,407	109,002	62,879	136,413
Turkey Red Shirtings	4,115	162,029	193,945	273	134,671	11,762	39,182	95,219
Velvets	328	14,564	24,995	...	7,023	26,340	13,750	11,927
Velveteens	222	7,460	8,404	...	1,603	10,200	10,879	12,390
Handkerchiefs Doz.	5,954	268,537	370,337	...	149,045	246,145	114,092	332,837
Muslins Pcs.	500	180,508	163,103	...	131,355	144,374	23,395	93,335
Lenos & Balzarines	1,040	76,901	62,197	...	71,452	39,994	11,982	11,704
Cotton Yarn, Indian Pcs.	18,304	466,345	443,321	6,402	442,305	452,477	105,614	147,821
" English	591	21,345	22,235	75	27,335	17,035	8,295	1,407
" Japan	7,146	168,363	95,429	10,451	203,204	130,756	32,495	26,512
" Shanghai	4,626	27,503	...	...	...	...	5	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen Pcs.	528	21,693	27,700	...	21,806	29,417	5,508	13,446
" Cotton	468	21,649	33,604	...	10,910	27,949	9,850	13,985
Med. & Broad Cloths	526	14,792	18,509	380	9,690	20,458	13,742	12,573
Camlets	660	26,518	37,517	...	17,967	33,135	9,670	13,219
Long Ellis	1,555	39,715	52,849	...	26,280	34,146	36,180	52,085
Lastings	1,120	36,857	57,661	...	25,981	63,554	19,885	40,323
Italian Cloth	1,540	53,799	75,812	30	50,646	84,052	57,049	63,926
Cotton Lastings & Italians	26,741	681,475	801,229	351	550,273	1,022,020	355,541	521,990
Plain & Figured Orleans	...	360	880	...	...	1,563	1,140	5,035
Cotton Flannels	7,002	52,079	48,331	19,200	78,915	52,952	72,431	76,705
" do, Japan	120	2,093	5,596	180	5,111	19,217	?	...
Lead-in Pigs Pcs.	...	24,527	50,814	...	28,476	61,227	7,718	4,013
Iron-Nail Rod	2,768	109,086	112,961	2,412	165,580	81,390	71,871	58,754
Kerosine Oil, American Cases	48,818	1,524,283	1,960,881	114,136	2,654,936	2,698,350	902,108	856,930
" Russian	34,800	401,738	1,167,645	...	603,428	2,000,303	?	451,824

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 3rd October, 1898.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVID. & C.		Average dividends for 3 years.	Return on investment on average of 3 years' dividends.	CASH QUOTATION		
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When paid or due.			Closing.	Tls.	
Banks.													
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$9,000,000	\$376,916 76 30-	6-98	*£1 15-	8-98	\$24.41	per cent. 7.16	\$396.25	293.26	
Bank of China & Japan Ltd.	106,701	£8	£4	.....	£149,481.16 31-	12-97	None.	.....	.....	.....	nom.	nom.	
Do. ordinary shares	1,105	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£55.0	.....	
Do. deferred do.	40,453	£10	£8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.06	17.00	12.41	
National Bank of China, Ltd.	3,818	£10	£1	\$109,486.64	\$4,523.23 31-	12-97	†\$1.18	1-3-97	\$1.20	.....	nominal	nom.	
Do. Founders'	750	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$10.00	7.30	
Insurance (Marine.)													
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,286,000.00 (c) \$78,642.54	\$674,784.53 30-	6-97	†\$16	15-10-97	\$14.33	6.66	\$215.00	156.95	
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$1,600,000.00 c 158,393.77	\$351,807.25 30-	4-97	†\$5 4-	10-97	\$5.00	7.93	\$63.00	45.99	
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£100	£25	\$250,000.00	\$266,252.64 31-	12-97	†\$20	29-4-98	\$18.22	10.12	.....	180.00	
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.	6,948	\$100	\$60	\$516,000.00 c 85,561.27	\$365,858.07 31-	12-97	†\$6 23-	4-98	\$12.00	9.24	\$130.00	94.90	
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,300,000	\$4,276.22 31-	12-96	†\$5 13-	1-98	\$11.00	8.46	\$130.00	94.90	
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	\$20	\$3,220.00	\$249,521.11 31-	12-97	†\$2 27-	3-96	\$0.67	7.44	\$9.00	6.57	
Insurance (Fire.)													
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,046,763.76	\$288,875.16 31-	12-97	†\$26 28-	2-98	\$19.75	6.08	\$325.00	237.25	
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000	\$237,802.90 31-	12-97	†\$6.65	28-2-98	\$6.85	7.40	\$92.50	67.52	
Shipping.													
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$609,000	\$35,165.16 30-	6-98	*\$1.00	2-8-98	\$2.26	8.77	\$25.75	18.80	
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	(c) £109,233.44	£1,370.70 31-	12-97	†\$3.73	12-7-98	\$2.93	7.32	.....	40.00	
Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$174,162.14 c 29,906.69	.....	30-6-98	†\$6.00	27-9-97	\$6.00	10.17	\$59.00	43.07	
Ch. Mutual S.N. Co. pref. shares.	16,736	£10	£10	.....	.....	.....	*3%	31-3-98	\$4.30	6.14	.....	70.00	
Do. ord. do.	1,231	£10	£10	c £17,356.10	£1,305.16 11	31-12-97	†6%	31-3-98	\$4.33	.....	.....	nom.	
Do. do. do.	15,505	£10	£5	c £123,769.17	.....	.....	†6%	31-3-98	\$2.17	9.43	.....	23.00	
Sugar Companies.													
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Ltd.	5,000	£50	£50	.....	\$77,156.07 31-	8-97	†\$2 23-	1-96	\$0.67	1.65	.....	40.50	
China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$100	£100	\$140,000	£13,753.31 31-	12-97	†\$5 26-	8-98	\$8.50	5.41	\$157.00	114.61	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	7,000	\$100	£100	none	\$5,900.31 31-	12-97	†\$3 23-	3-98	\$2.67	6.41	\$41.00	29.93	
Mining.													
Sheridan Con. M. & M. Co., Ltd.	20,000	£100	£100	.....	\$7154,503.62 31-	12-97	None.	.....	none	.....	.....	2.25	
Punjom Mining Co. Ltd.	60,000	\$8	\$5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.88	
Do. pref. shares.	30,000	\$1	\$1	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	\$5.25	1.10	
Jelebu Mining & Trading Co. Ltd.	45,000	\$5	\$5	.....	\$38,563.71 21-	1-98	*\$5	15-10-94	\$0.48	10.66	\$4.50	3.28	
Raub All'ian Gold Min. Co. Ltd.	200,000	£1	14/10	none	£2,361.17 11	31-3-97	†\$0.52	8-8-98	\$0.51	1.44	\$35.5	25.91	
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.													
Royd & Co., Ltd., Founders'	200	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nom.	
Royd & Co., Ltd., Ordinary	7,800	£100	£100	\$220,000.00	\$8,585.40 30-	4-98	†\$117	29-6-98	\$78.00	.....	.....	185.00	
S. C. Farnham & Co., Ltd.	7,500	£100	£100	.....	\$19,404.50 30-	6-98	†\$15	29-6-98	\$13.67	7.39	.....	158.00	
Shai E. S. & Dock Co., Ltd. ord.	6,000	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	†\$12	16-9-98	\$12.67	8.02	.....	78.00	
Do. Founders'	200	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225.00	
H'kong & W'poo Dock Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$125	\$125	\$806,000	\$98,004.50 30-	6-98	*16%	23-8-98	\$31.67	7.32	\$432.50	315.72	
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co. Ltd.	15,100	£100	£100	.....	\$16,137.20 31-	12-97	†\$3 16-	8-98	\$7.75	6.68	.....	116.00	
H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$9,868.81 31-	12-97	†\$1.50	1-8-98	\$2.67	4.04	\$66.00	48.18	
Lands.													
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	26,000	£50	£50	\$200,000.00	\$4,614.61 31-	12-97	†\$2.25	18-7-98	\$4.83	5.89	.....	82.00	
H'kong Land Invest. & A. Co. Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,250,000	\$57,856.26 31-	12-97	†\$2 25-	7-98	\$4.00	6.06	\$66.00	48.18	
Kowloon Land & Building Co. Ltd.	5,960	\$50	\$30	none	\$164.60 31-	12-97	†\$1.00	27-1-98	\$0.87	4.97	\$17.50	12.77	
Humphreys Estate & F. Co. Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000.00	\$934.68 31-	12-97	16%	5-3-98	\$0.59	6.94	8.50	6.20	
Industrial.													
Shanghai Gas Co.	3,000	£100	£100	\$100,000	\$37,574.22 31-	12-97	†\$6.00	16-7-98	\$14.41	6.86	.....	210.00	
Major Brothers, Ltd.	5,500	£50	£50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	
Ewo Cotton Sp. & W. Co., Ltd.	10,000	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00	
International Cotton Man. Co. Ltd.	7,620	£100	£100	.....	\$2,678.69 30-	9-97	†\$3.50	8-11-97	.....	.....	.....	85.00	
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	6,000	£100	£100	.....	\$21,108.37 31-	12-97	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.00	
Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	2,000	£500	£500	.....	\$469.00 1-	2-98	†\$20	.....	.....	.....	.....	450.00	
Yah Loong Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.	7,500	£100	£100	\$2,366.61	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.00	
Shanghai Ice Co.	540	£100	£100	\$6,800.00	.....	31-10-97	†\$6 20-	1-97	\$9.00	10.00	.....	90.00	
Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage & Refrigeration Co., Ltd.	3,000	£25	£25	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	
Shanghai Rice Mill Co. Ltd.	2,000	£25	£25	.....	\$649.65 31-	12-97	†\$1.75	7-2-98	.....	.....	.....	25.00	
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	4,000	£50	£50	1,206.24	.....	31-12-97	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.00	
American Cigarette Co., Ltd.	1,500	£50	£50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.00	
H'kong Cotton S.W. & D. Co., Ltd.	9,000	£100	£70	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	\$50.00	36.50	
Shai Feather Cleaning Co., Ltd.	300	£100	£500	.....	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	400.00	
Tugs and Cargo Boats.													
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	£100	£100	\$75,000	\$780.00 31-	12-97	†\$5 24-	9-98	\$20	10.25	.....	195.00	
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,600	£150	£150	TT. 64,000.10 c 25,335.77	\$5,357.28 31-	12-97	†\$4	— 8-98	\$5.83	7.77	£175.00	.....	
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co. Ltd.	2,000	£100	£100	\$125,425.39	\$4,059.45 31-	12-97	†\$6	5-8-98	\$14.67	8.89	.....	165.00	
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	£100	£100	\$57,152.84	\$2,048.66 31-	12-97	†\$5	5-8-98	\$13.00	8.95	.....	145.00	
Miscellaneous.													
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	£20	£20	\$30,000.00	\$8,706.64 31-	12-97	†\$5.81	26-7-98	\$14.26	4.85	.....	294.00	
Tientsin Waterworks Co., Ltd.	575	£100	£100	.....	\$73,557.62 30-	4-98	.....	.....	.....	.....	£100.00	65.00	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.	13,000	\$10	\$10	\$42,000.00	\$535.06 31-	12-97	†\$1.47	16-9-98	\$5.71	8.78	.....	130.00	
Shanghai-Langkai Tob. Co., Ltd.	3,980	£100	£100	.....	\$1209,051.77 31-	12-97	None.	.....	.....	.....	(7)	nom.	
Do. New issue	3,980	£100	£50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	£50	£50	.....	\$4,040.09 31-	12-97	†\$10	23-4-98	\$4.33	7.21	.....	44.53	
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$100	\$100	.....	\$1,166.77 31-	12-97	†\$4	1-6-98	\$1.33	2.18	\$61.00	27.74	
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	6,250	\$20	\$20	\$145,000.00	\$6,031.59 28-	2-98	†\$230	4-98	\$3.67	9.66	\$38.00	8.94	
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$125,000	\$9,239.01 31-	12-97	†\$5	30-5-98	\$1.00	8.16	\$12.25	nom.	
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.	8,200	£1	£1	.....	£135.13 10	31-12-96	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.20	
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$5,762.15 30-	4-98	†\$5	9-7-98	\$0.50	5.88	\$8.50	7.48	
Central Stores, Ltd.	6,000	\$20	\$20	.....	\$19,088.54 28-	2-98	None	.....	.....	.....	\$10.25	.....	

* For half year. † For year. ‡ Interim dividend. § Final dividend for business year. \$ A deficit. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest. (c) Insurance Fund. (d) Depreciation Fund. (e) Reserve against Exchange and Investment Fluctuations. (f) Bonus. (g) Assuming that they run for the full term. (h) On the 31st December last, there were only £1.10.0 per share paid up, this, with the further calls of £1.10.0 per share since paid, cover the deficit. (i) Cum the right to the new issue at par. (k) The Accounts are not published. (l) Interest paid to this date. For all Dollar shares the exchange is fixed at 73.

J. P. BISSET & Co.